

SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

I mentioned three weeks ago a somewhat remarkable prophecy made five and twenty years ago respecting the future of American race-horses, but since then a much older, and therefore more remarkable prediction, has been unearthed. That classic sporting writer "Nimrod," (Mr. Apperley) in his famous *Quarterly Review* article on "The Turf," published in the year 1853, thus expressed his views:—"It is in the New World, that is to say, in America, that racing, and the consequent improvement of horses, are making the most rapid progress; so much so indeed, as from the excellent choice the Americans make of their stud horses, to incline some persons to the opinion that in the course of another half century we shall have to go to the United States to replenish our own blood, which must degenerate, if that of the most sound and enduring quality is transported to that country."

The half century has almost passed, and some pessimists see in the events of the present season the indication of a certain and speedy fulfillment of that prophecy. It is not generally known, however, that the breeding of thoroughbreds has been going on in America for two hundred years, sires and brood mares having been regularly imported from England into Virginia and South Carolina during that period. The winner of the first Derby, Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed, was bought by a Virginian farmer for fifty sovereigns, when the horse was more than twenty years old. Diomed lived for ten years in America and begot sons and daughters, among his descendants was the renowned Lexington whose blood runs in the veins of Foxhall. But Diomed was not by any means the only Derby winner exported to the States. From 1783 to 1833 no less than eight Derby winners and the same number of St. Leger winners found their way to the shores of "Green Columbia." No wonder, then, that with such a stock to breed from, the Americans are at last, after all these years, producing horses that can rival the deeds of their sires and win Derbies and St. Legers. And we are told that "there is now no State in the Union where an English blood sire is not acceptable to breeders." There you have the victories of Foxhall and Iniquis explained at once, and good reason given to expect many more such victories. The rearing of blood-stock in America, will now become a more extensive business than ever, and as America cannot grow the oats which are necessary to the proper development of a race horse, the British farmer may take heart of grace, and lay himself out for supplying cousin Jonathan with that commodity, and as he counts out the solid dollars which he pockets by the interchange, he may chuckle to think that he is having his revenge for the way in which Jonathan has spoiled his wheat market.

We shall have the Italians beating us next upon the Turf, I suppose; for I see that a number of mares and stallions were purchased at the sale of Mr. Savile's horses, last week, to go to Mr. Morgan's racing stud, near Rome, and I am told that Italian sportsmen have been seized with a craze for breeding and running race-horses. The purchase of Silvio, too, for 7,000 guineas by the Duc de Castris augurs a determination on the part of French Turfites to send over here as soon as possible another Gladiator.

The legal proceedings commenced by Captain Doherty against the Jockey Club have created a good deal of excitement among racing-men, and some curious scandals, I expect, will be unearthed when the case comes on for trial. The Jockey Club has seen fit to gibbet Captain Doherty as a defaulter in its official organ the *Racing Calendar*, and warn him off the Turf in consequence. But the Captain is a man of spirit, whatever his faults or defaults may be, and as he considers his character most unjustly assailed by the publication of this offensive notice, has resolved to avail himself of the protection of the law. It remains to be seen whether the Jockey Club can justify its libel upon this gentleman or not, but the general impression is that he has been hardly and unfairly treated, and that by acting as it has done in this case the Jockey Club has exhibited the old Pharisaical spirit of straining at a gnat and bolting a camel.—*Nous verrons.*

I am afraid I shall be voted a bore for so perpetually dragging into my notes those Australian scullers and their doings. I hope, however, that after this week they will not place me under the necessity of alluding to them any more. Latest advices from Melbourne contain accounts of two important matches out there, so that they must have been having a perfect carnival of aquatic sport. Michael Rush has defeated the "coming man" Pearce, and has been himself defeated by Laycock. The races took place on the 19th and 21st of September respectively. The second meeting between Laycock and Rush created great interest, and I suppose the former was expected to win—it was his turn to win—at any rate he did win pretty easily. Perhaps if they row again Rush will come in first, and so on in alternation as long as they can find backers to match them. Mr. Frank Punch, brother of the late Mr. James Punch, Trickett's patron, friend, and trainer, has offered £500 to be competed for by English, American, and Australian scullers, and Boyd is informed that if he likes to come out he can have four matches arranged for him for £500 apiece—with Rush, Laycock, Pearce, and Power—and one for £1,000 with Trickett, if that gentleman can be induced to give up his "hippodroming" business in the stakes. It is a big sum. £3,000, Robert Watson Boyd, won't you have a cut in for it? Or do you still prefer picking up safe tenners at hole and corner shows like that at Maidstone?

Hanson still refuses to have anything to do with Trickett, whose conduct is branded by an American contemporary as "shameless huckstering." Hanson, however, it appears, is not averse to making money by this "huckstering" business, for it is said that his terms were £500 dollars down from the railway company, "with a liberal percentage of their receipts," besides the actual stakes, 1,000 dollars! They have some cheek these Transatlantic scullers. But his terms have not been accepted to, hence his indignation with the promoters of the affair. There is something unseemly in sickening about all this sordid bargaining—it may be business, but it is certainly not sport.

Canada, by the way, is ambitious to excel in athletics as well as in aquatic, but the Athletic Association of Montreal, which is taking the lead in the movement is too generous, it throws open all its best prizes to Yankee athletes, and they consequently cross the border and carry off every prize of value. This free trade business will have to give way to protection if athletics are to flourish in Canada—it is not much encouragement to native athletes to see all their best things carried off every year by the foreigner. Mr. Montague Shearman, the well-known English athlete, has given us an interesting description of his experiences of a Canadian Athletic Festival, a noteworthy feature of which was a Fat Man's Race, open to those who weighed 200 lbs. (14st. 4 lbs.) and upwards. It was a blazing hot day, and it needs no great effort of imagination to picture the ponderous competitors, like Falstaff, larding the lean earth as they went along. The winner was Big John, the Indian chief who came over with the Lacrosse team to England in 1876.

They have a mania in America for matches against time. By far the most exciting and interesting events of the American Turf are the efforts of crack trotters like Mauld S. to lower the previous best record, even if it be only by the infinitesimal fraction of a second. It is the same in their athletics; they think more of lowering a record than of a good race between two well-matched runners. Then has Myers been putting out all his powers to beat his own and everybody else's record at all sorts of distances?—999 yards in 31 seconds, and 400 yards in 43 seconds, are his latest achievements. He can't manage, however, to beat his own somewhat mythical quarter-mile time at Birmingham 48.3.5 sec. "This is not the kind of sport I care much about—and it is one which must strain the constitution of an athlete ever. However, when a man has beaten all other possible opponents, and has no human rival to test his prowess, one may, perhaps, admit the propriety of his taking on old Father Time, and backing himself against that, alas! too speedy gentleman with the cynge and hour-glass. There is no one else left for him to conquer, and like Alexander he sighs for fresh worlds to vanquish. Well,

there is one thing. Old Time takes a deal of beating, and is an opponent who never wears out of the sport. You may go on racing against him for ever. Myers will be tired of the business sooner than Time, you bet. I shouldn't mind seeing some of our idle professionals, like Hutchens for example, have a go against Time. I rather think Myers would not be in it with that flyer.

It was, as I expected, a good race on Saturday between Cummings and Duddle at Preston, but the flying Scotchman was able to concede his 25 yards, and win in the good time of 9 min. 18 sec. This is a good way behind Lang's 9 min. 11 sec. for the same distance, but Cummings was not pressed at the finish, or else I think he might have knocked off two or three seconds. The mile race between these two men on November 26th, Duddle receiving 10 yards start, will sure to be a fine one, and though one can hardly expect Cummings to beat his own magnificent record of 4 min. 16 sec. still I expect he will run it very close and win.

The Corpus Christi College Sports at Cambridge the other day brought out a new flyer in H. G. Owen, who will make it hot for some of the crack sprinters at next championship meeting. He did the 100 in 10.2.5 sec., and the 120 in 12.1.5 sec.—the latter a grand performance. The Dark Blues will find it hard to produce a better man than Owen for the Inter-Varsity games.

The Great November Handicap at Sheffield this week was a lamentable and ignominious failure. A more pitiful exhibition than Monday's was never witnessed anywhere. Eight heats ended in walks over, and one was void. Matters, of course, were a little better on Tuesday, but there was really no sport shown except in the final heat when Hinchcliffe, of Lockwood, with 811 yards start, won a splendid race by two or three inches—who was conceding a yard and a quarter. Hinchcliffe won by an almost superhuman effort, just breasting the tape before the second man, and that was all. This fine race atoned slightly for the previous disappointments, but if this is to be taken as a specimen of the Sheffield handicaps of the future, one may prophesy that their day is past.

The one and only racing event of the past week which is of any general interest, is the Liverpool Cup, run on Thursday, for which there has not been so large or so high class a field since Footstep won the race in 1878. In fact, there was present on the occasion everything that makes horse-racing delightful, charming weather, enthusiastic crowds, first-rate horses, and the best jockeys in the world. The winner turned up in Pirous, whom I have all along believed to be a dangerous horse, and one of the best in the race, though I did not expect him to win. The melancholy accident to McDonald, who was riding the favourite Buchanan, threw a gloom over the meeting, and should it prove fatal to that promising young jockey, will give a sad prominence to the Liverpool Autumn Cup of 1881 in the annals of the turf. The details of the accident will be found in another column. The latest account holds out hardly any hope of McDonald's recovery. The present season has been a particularly brilliant one for this clever young horseman, who was fast making his way to the top of the tree, and whose victory in the Cesarewitch on Foxhall, gained him not only much kudos, but the substantial reward of £4,000. Strange to say, McDonald had that very morning been urged to insure his life in the Accidental, and had promised to do so before he left Liverpool. The accident did not, I think, affect Buchanan's chance of winning, for the tremendous pace had completely used up the winner of the Lincolnshire Handicap before the mishap, but I fancy Ercildoune would have got a place but for the collision. My own two special "fancies" for the race, Fortissimo and Post Orbit finished fourth and fifth; the former ran a good horse, and will, I am convinced, do something yet at a longer distance. Wallenstein, who was second, started with a good reputation this season, but until Thursday had done nothing in the nine races in which he had run to justify the sanguine anticipations of his friends, his performance in the Liverpool Cup, however, shows that he has something in him, and perhaps even, as a five-year-old he may yet make himself a name. There will be racing during the coming week at Derby and Shrewsbury. For the Derby Cup, over the straight mile, I fancy Star Chamber, who has won three fairish handicaps this season. For the Great Shropshire Handicap on Thursday next, Wallenstein and Althous seem the best to recommend—for Pirous can hardly give them 13 lbs. and 11 lbs. respectively. For the Shrewsbury Cup, Syracuse, with the feather-weight of 5st. 13 lbs., should, if good for anything, show the way to all the rest, and has most to fear, I think, from Corrie Roy and Falkirk.

CLYM O' THE CLEUGH.

AVELING.—A capital show of fish was on view in the club-room of the West Central Angling Society, Cross Keys, Theobald's Road, W.C., on Sunday evening, the following members contributing:—Mr. A. Taylor, roach and dace, from the Thames; Mr. Bradley, roach and dace, from the Thames; Mr. W. Wilcockson, roach, dace, perch, and a few bream, taken with a hair line while roach fishing, from Chertsey; Mr. White, roach and dace, from the Thames; Mr. Wright, club and dace, from the Thames; Mr. The monthly price for this month are for the gross weights of dace and the largest perch.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

During the last three or four weeks a number of burglaries have been committed in Yeovil, the perpetrators managing very cleverly to elude capture. One of the thieves has, however, just been caught; his name is Jesse Reeves. He was detected by the wife of the landlord of the Cow Inn, while endeavouring to effect an entrance to the house by the cellar window. The thief bolted, and the woman gave chase. A policeman saw the thief go into a house, followed, and apprehended him.

A young man has been apprehended at Crick, near Rugby, on a charge of fraud. He engaged lodgings in that village, and advertised in the name of William Beresford that he had cuckoo clocks, musical boxes, pet monkeys, parrots, and piping bullfinches, for sale very cheap. As a consequence, letters containing remittances have been pouring in by the hundred from all parts of the country.

Eight seamen, belonging to the vessel Pampero, bound from Liverpool to New Zealand, were sentenced at Queenstown each to six weeks' imprisonment for insubordination. The master of the vessel was fined £3 for assaulting one of the crew and £2 for assaulting another; the Bench severely criticised his conduct, it being alleged it was his cruelty that provoked the men to the refusal of duty.

A convict, aged 22, who has been about three months in Dartmoor Prison, under sentence of five years' penal servitude for burglary, made his escape on Monday morning, during a dense fog. He was captured by two civilians about three o'clock, at Mary Tavy, four miles from the prison.

FOCARDI'S "YOU RAGAMUFFINS!"—The gifted sculptor who gave us the "Dirty Boy" and "I'm First, Sir," has achieved another brilliant success. His latest production, "You Ragamuffins!" now on view at the studio of the London Stereoscopic Company, in Regent-street, is undeniably as fine an example of what is known as the "realistic school" as Signor Focardi has yet brought forth. Despite the clamour of the Puritan school against this elaborateness of detail and truthful delineation of vulgar, everyday beings, there can be little question that such masterpieces as "You Ragamuffins!" combine a positively high order of artistic excellence, with the command of wide spread admiration and popularity. At any rate, no one can resist a hearty laugh when he first glances at this enraged old man "collaring" the two young villains whose shirts are crumpled with the apples they have stolen from his orchard. To look closely into the sculpture is to recognise a wonderful power of depicting facial expression and a rare mastery of the details that render such a group thoroughly lifelike.

GENERAL NEWS.

Respite of the Woodley Murderer.

On Friday morning the governor of Chester Castle received a notification from the Home Secretary, announcing that the execution of the sentence of death, passed at the recent Chester Assizes on William Omar, copper-smith, Birmingham, for the murder of a woman at Woodley, is respite.

Destruction of a Rochdale Mill.

The old mill at Hanging-road, Rochdale, originally the scene of Mr. John Bright's father's operations in the cotton trade, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The large new portion of the mill, which adjoins the old one, was preserved. The centre of the pile fell inwards. The mill, which was in full work, belonged to Messrs. Tweedale and Mellor. A large number of operatives are thrown out of employment.

The Government and the Vatican.

Dr. G. R. Badenoch, secretary to the Protestant Educational Institute, 38, Parliament-street, wrote to ask Mr. Gladstone whether the statement is true that her Majesty's Government had sent a special agent to the Vatican. Mr. Gladstone has replied "that her Majesty's Government have sent no mission to the Vatican."

Capture of a Swindler.

A swindler named John Morgan, who has been "wanted" for some time for various offences, has been arrested at Brading, near Ryde, under a warrant charging him with having, in 1873, fraudulently misappropriated certain foreign stocks, shares, &c., valued at £7,000, the property of Elizabeth Harding, of London. The prisoner, who is an elderly man, is said to be a desperate character, and to have previously effected his escape to Russia. He was brought before the Ryde magistrates on Friday morning, and remanded.

Heresy Prosecution.

It was stated in Glasgow on Friday that at the meeting of the Free Church Commission next week, attention will be drawn to a book recently published by the Rev. Professor Bruce, of Glasgow, on "The Chief End of Revelation," consisting partly of a series of lectures which he had delivered at the Presbyterian Church, London. The college committee have refused to take up the question, but it is asserted that extremely orthodox members will do so at the meeting next week.

Life in an Irish Workhouse.

At a Government inquiry, on Friday, it was proved that the paupers of the South Dublin Workhouse obtained possession of liquor, and were drunk day after day. The produce of the garden was handed over the wall and sold to get drink, and on one occasion a sick pauper was robbed. It was stated that the effigy of an obnoxious guardian was burnt on the premises, but the ward master did not recollect it.

Great Strike in the Potteries.

About two-thirds of the workpeople engaged in the earthenware manufacture in the Staffordshire Potteries struck work on Friday, in consequence of the employers refusing them an advance of wages. Nearly 30,000 men, women, and boys are out, and the struggle threatens to be prolonged. It is the first strike in the trade since 1836. Several of the larger firms have arranged with their hands, who have not stopped work.

Raid upon Betting Men.

Wm. Storey, a betting agent; John Briggs, also an agent; John Henderson, a labourer; James Simmel, a joiner; Joseph Entwistle, a labourer; and several other men all resident in Salford, were remanded on Friday, by the Salford magistrates, for using a beer-house for betting on horse racing. The police surprised the company. An attempt was made by several of the men to get away, but they were all arrested.

Funeral Reform.

A meeting of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association, of which the archbishops of both provinces are patrons, was held on Friday in the library of Canterbury Cathedral, the Dean of Canterbury presiding. Among those connected with the county who expressed their regret at not being able to attend, were the Marquis of Conyngham and Viscount Cranbrook, while Viscount Hardinge, the Bishop of Dover, Bishop Ozenden, the Hon. J. S. Gathorne Hardy, Sir C. T. Mills, Bart., M.P., Canon Rawlinson, and many others sent their general approval. The secretary stated that the objects of the society were to encourage such observances only as were consistent with the hope of resurrection to eternal life, and to discourage feasting and treating, and all useless and extravagant expenditure. The society also suggested the entire disuse of crapes, plumes, scarves, mourning coaches, and the like, as involving unprofitable expenditure, and inflicting severe hardship upon persons of limited means. Upon the motion of the Mayor of Canterbury, seconded by Canon Robertson, and supported by the Archdeacon of Maidstone and others, the meeting gave its unanimous approval to the objects of the society.

Representation of County Derry.

A representative meeting of the Farnellite party was held in Londonderry on Friday, when Mr. Charles J. Dempsey, proprietor of the *Belfast-Ulster Examiner*, was asked to contest county Derry in their interests. Mr. Dempsey has consented, and his address will be issued at once. The Conservative candidate is Sir S. Hughenden.

Action against Lady Nugent.

At Dublin, on Friday, an action was brought by Mr. Gallagher against Lady Maria Nugent, for the amount of a joint promissory note, application being made to mark final judgment against her separate estate. The promissory note was signed by Sir Walter Nugent, now a bankrupt, and of defendant, the Countess, however, ordered that inquiry should be made whether Lady Nugent was really in possession of a separate estate, judgment being reserved.

Anti-Vaccination.

Mr. Thomas Duxbury, proprietor of the Temperance Hotel at Blackburn, who was fined in August last for refusing to have his child vaccinated, was again summoned before the borough magistrates on Friday to answer a similar charge. He urged the magistrates not to inflict a penalty, in view of the promise of the Government to abolish repeated convictions for the same offence; or, if a penalty were imposed, to make it cover twelve months. The magistrates granted an order that the child be vaccinated within a fortnight.

A Guy Fawkes Fatality.

On Friday, at Birmingham, a boy named Albert Joiner was charged with causing the death of Annie Webber, fourteen years of age. During the celebration of the Fifth of November prisoner discharged a pistol down an entry in the dark, and the deceased received the charge in her breast. She had since been in the hospital, where she died. Prisoner was remanded.

The Murder near Retford.

At the Retford court-house, on Friday, Herbert Snell was charged with the wilful murder of his master, Mr. George Hardy, at South Wheatley, on Sunday last, under circumstances already reported. The evidence given at the inquest on the previous day was in the main repeated.—The inquiry was adjourned.

Robberies by Schoolboys.

At the Canterbury Police-court, on Friday, two youths, named Tatham and Simmons, each aged 16, scholars at a boarding-school at Ramsgate, were charged with stealing pipes, tobacco, and cigarettes from shops in Canterbury. On Thursday a number of boys from the school went to play a game of football with the King's School at Canterbury. Several of them visited tobacconists' shops, and the prisoners were noticed to have in their pockets some pipes, cigarettes, &c., which they had not paid for. They were then given into custody. One of the prosecutors withdrew from the case, but another charge was gone into, and the prisoners pleading guilty, were let off by the payment of £5 each and costs.

Charge Against a White Star Captain. At Liverpool, on Friday, Captain Kennedy, of the White Star steamer *Germanic*, was fined the mitigation

penalty of £10 and costs for allowing three cases, containing 2,000 loaded cartridges, to be taken into the dock. It was expected that the cartridges were shipped at New York, despite the prohibitory, and there was nothing in the bill of lading to indicate that the cartridges were loaded.

New Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

At Dublin Castle, on Friday, the Right Hon. Hugh Law was sworn in as Lord Chancellor of Ireland. Mr. Joseph Nugent Lentaigue, barrister, has been appointed secretary to the new Lord Chancellor.

Tiverton Election.

Lord Ebrington was nominated Liberal candidate for the vacancy at Tiverton, on Friday. Mr. Loosemore, a local solicitor, was nominated on the part of the Conservatives. Mr. Webster and Mr. Richards, barristers, arrived in the town early in the morning, but after a consultation with the Conservative leaders, declined to contest the seat. The polling takes place on Monday.

Boat-race at Oxford.

The final race for the Oxford Silver Challenge Cup, for coxswains' Four, took place on Friday afternoon, in pleasant weather, between Hertford and Magdalen Colleges. The race was rowed in the form of a time-race, Hertford having the first position, eighty yards in advance of Magdalen. Hertford, increasing their lead from the start, won easily by ten seconds. The Hertford rowers have now obtained a double aquatic first, being head of the Eights as well as the Fours.

Alleged Fraudulent Bankruptcy.

Clayton Taylor, a cloth merchant, was on Friday brought before the magistrate at Leeds on various charges under the Debtors' Act. He recently filed a petition for liquidation, with liabilities amounting to £3,680, and assets which had realised only £20. He had obtained goods on credit and sold them below cost price, his indebtedness on purchases made within four months of his bankruptcy being £2,000.—Prisoner was committed for trial.

The Clarkson Statue at Wisbech.

The Speaker of the House of Commons on Friday unveiled the statue of the memorial erected in Wisbech to Thomas Clarkson, the advocate of slave emancipation. The memorial was designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., and has cost £2,000. Sir Henry Brand was accompanied by the Dean of Ely, the High Sheriff, Mr. Algernon Peckover, and others.

Serious Boiler Explosion.

On Friday afternoon a boiler explosion, attended with serious consequences, occurred at the district iron and steel works, Smethwick. The tube of a large forge boiler burst, and the boiling water was scattered over several men working in the vicinity. Some of them were severely scalded, and two are not expected to recover.

A Steamer Sunk by Collision.

A collision occurred about 20 miles south of Flamborough Head on Friday, between the Fairy of Lynn, which was on a voyage from Newcastle to Yarmouth, and a steamer unknown. The Fairy was sunk, the crew and passengers being saved.

The French Tariff.

A meeting of Oldham manufacturers was held in Manchester on Friday afternoon, when it was decided to send a deputation to Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke on the subject of the proposed increase in the French tariff of 20 per cent. on cords and fustians.

Representation of Stafford.

Mr. Salt addressed a large Conservative meeting on Friday night at Stafford, and at the close of his address, resolutions expressing confidence in him were passed unanimously.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—A conference of licensed victuallers was held in Manchester on Friday, to prepare for resistance to any further legislative attack upon the licensing system. One of the resolutions adopted affirmed the desirability of spurious clubs and off licenses being promptly dealt with.

PREVENTIONS.—The *Manchester Courier* says: The Rev. Sidney H. Little, brother of the Rev. W. J. Knox-Little, M.A., canon of Worcester, and rector of St. Alban's, Manchester, and a well-known preacher in ritualistic circles, has, with his wife and family, joined the Roman Catholic Church. They were on Friday "received" by the Rev. Clement Harrington Moore, M.A., of the Kensington pro-cathedral. Mr. Moore, who was formerly a clergyman of the Church of England, as rector of St. Barnabas', Oxford, admitted another Anglican clergyman into communion with Rome—the Rev. Mr. Witlow, formerly of Clewer and Cuddesdon College.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND MISS HELEN TAYLOR.—The following has been received by Mr. D. Scarf, in reply to a communication addressed to the Duke of Cambridge:—"Horse Guards, War Office, S.W., Nov. 7. Sir,—I am directed by His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., and to acquaint you in reply that there is no foundation for the statement made by Miss Helen Taylor in the *Pekham* discussion, that 'the governing classes were holding Ireland by the force of 50,000 British soldiers, from whose ranks all Irishmen had been carefully weeded, as the Government could not trust Irish soldiers (i.e. soldiers of Irish birth) in Ireland at the present time.'—I am, sir, your obedient servant, H. ELLICE, Adjutant."

TRAMWAY EXTENSION IN NORTH LONDON.—In the last session of Parliament several schemes for the extension of existing lines of tramway in the north of London were brought forward, which had afterwards to be abandoned by the promoters in consequence of the conditions with which they were overweighed by the local authorities. Among the schemes that are again proposed are those by the North London Suburban Tramway Company for the extension of the line of tramway from the City to Finsbury-park, along the Seven Sisters-road to the High-road, Tottenham, where it will form a junction with the line from the City, through Shoreditch, Stoke Newington, &c., to Tottenham and Edmonton, and another extension line from the Manor House, Green-lane, to Wood-green. In order to avoid the cause of failure in the last session, the Tramway Company have in the first instance settled the terms with the Tottenham Local Board, so far as the works are situated within the boundaries of that parish.

Mr. Thomas Watson Bagehot died at his residence, Herd-hill, Langport, Somerset, on Sunday morning, in his 86th year. Deceased was the father of the late Mr. Walter Bagehot, editor of the *Economist*.

The case of the Oldham cotton manufacturers, who consider the French proposals in the Treaty negotiations as unjust and one-sided, has, it is stated, been laid before the several members of the English Cabinet.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited Bristol on Wednesday morning as Admiral-Superintendent of the Reserves, and immediately proceeded to inspect the Seaman's Chapel and Ducaulac training-ship, in Bristol Harbour, the Naval Reserve men, and the Royal Naval Volunteers going subsequently to Portsmouth to inspect the formidable training-ship.

Sir Thomas Gladstone, of Fasque, brother of the Premier, has intimated to his tenants a reduction of 20 per cent. on their rents for the present year and a reduction of 10 per cent. next year, whatever the nature of the season, besides offering facilities for procuring lime, artificial manures, and other commodities for farm use.

At Rochester, on Friday, the county magistrates committed for trial a man named Charles Roberts, pauper inmate of the Gwyday Union, for a criminal assault upon Margaret Crouch, another inmate of the Union. During the hearing it came out that card-playing was a favourite pastime among the inmates of the workhouse.

The Bishop of Rochester, speaking at his first visitation at St. Saviour's, Southwark, on Friday, referred to the Burial Laws Amendment Act, and urged that it should be carried out as generously as was possible, and that churchmen had no real reason to fear the consequences of the measure. With regard to the rubrics, he attached importance to a daily service where practicable, and to greater attention being bestowed on baptism.

SATURDAY'S LAW & POLICE.

Chancery Court.

(Before Mr. Justice Chitty.)

IN RE THAMES AND CHANNEL STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.—This company was established about two years ago for placing a line of steamers on the Thames to the watering-places on the coast and in the Channel. It never was carried far into practical working, and it was at last resolved that it should be wound up. Petitions by the South Wales Coal Company, by creditors and contributors, and by the company were in the court for hearing to-day. The Coal Company's petition was withdrawn. It was contended that the company ought not to have presented a petition when the second petition which effected an arrangement was on the file. A creditor, who appeared in person, requested that a meeting might be convened at which the creditors might nominate some one who should co-operate with the official liquidator. His lordship said, when the official liquidator was appointed in chambers the creditors would have an opportunity of taking part in it. There was no justification whatever for the presentation of the company's petition. The second petition related to the confirmation of a compromise or arrangement come to under the Act of 1870, and it was not competent for any one to present a petition after that. The company's petition would therefore be dismissed with costs, and an order for winding up would be made on the second petition.

Bankruptcy Court.

(Before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt.)

IN RE W. EVANS AND H. CANT.—These debtors carried on the Eastern Chemical Works at Marsh-gate-lane, Stratford, as aniline dye manufacturers and patentees. They recently presented a petition for liquidation, the unsecured debts being £2,639, and the fully secured £1,230, the assets being £1,800 16s.—The Registrar appointed Mr. C. Waters accountant, of 6 and 7, Coleman-street, to the office.

Guildhall.

PICKPOCKETS.—John Atkins, a boot-riveter, and Alfred Holdsworth, a paper-hanger, were charged on remand, with attempting to pick pockets in Harrow-alley, Middlesex-street, on Sunday last.—Holdsworth was sentenced to two months, and Atkins to one month's hard labour.

Mansion House.

EXTENSIVE NEWSPAPER FRAUDS.—Henry Walker, news agent of Cecil Court, Charing-cross, was charged with receiving a large quantity of newspapers, and Charles Stevens, 18 Gough-street, Gray's-inn-road, was charged with stealing them.—Mr. Gilks, who prosecuted, stated that Mr. Joseph Simpson, the prosecutor, was a publisher in Red Lion-court, and was in the habit of purchasing large quantities of newspapers, which he retailed in smaller quantities to news agents. Recently he had noticed a considerable falling off in his receipts, although the numbers of papers with which he is supplied showed no diminution. He therefore examined the list of his regular customers, and found that with regard to Walker, whose name was on the list, his accounts showed curious variations. He accordingly directed that particular attention should be paid to this man, and that morning he marked the whole of the expensive weekly papers coming into his shop. It was customary when orders were delivered at the counter for the prosecutor to see them before the papers were supplied, but occasionally the papers were given first. That morning Walker's wife presented an order to the prisoner Stevens. He gave her the papers, amongst them being six *Eros*, another counter man named Stone, noticed this, and told prosecutor, who then examined the order presented by the prisoner Stevens for him to pass. There were no *Eros* on it. The prisoner Walker had then entered the shop, and having taken up the papers without folding them, the parcel was examined and the marked *Eros* discovered. Walker said there should have been six *Eros*, but there were only four, and he (Walker) then stated that he had sold two copies. Over 12s. worth of papers more than were paid for were discovered in the parcel, and amongst the quantity were six marked *Eros*.—The witness Stone deposed that Mrs. Walker took the papers as they were handed to her by the prisoner Stevens to her husband, who folded them up.—Prisoner contended that the papers found in Walker's parcel must have got there owing to the papers being mixed up.—In reply to the Court, the prisoners said they would prefer the Lord Mayor dealing with the case rather than be tried by a jury, but Walker added that he did so because he had a lot to do to-morrow (Sunday) and wanted to be able to do it. (Laughter.)—The Lord Mayor: But you will certainly not be at large. I may send you to jail for a long term.—The prisoners were remanded.

Bow-street.

THE FORTY THIEVES.—For some time past numerous complaints have been made to the police of gangs of boys and girls committing violent assaults upon, and Jarrold from, persons passing down the streets in the neighbourhood of this court.—On Friday night, about 11 o'clock, similar complaints were made to police-constable Inskip of a number of lads in New Church-court acting in a most disorderly manner. The constable proceeded there and found two lads named Donovan and Dailey, both aged 16, indulging with other lads about the same age, in the most violent horseplay, knocking passers-by off the pavement into the middle of the road, and in one instance a complaint was made that robbery had been attempted. The two lads above-mentioned were arrested as the ringleaders of the gang. Dailey was said to have been charged on prior occasions at this Court, and it was further alleged that he was a member of the "Forty Thieves," a gang of young boys and girls who parade the streets in parties of about ten.—Sir James Graham fined Donovan 10s., or seven days, for disorderly conduct and the assault, but as Dailey had not been guilty of the latter offence he was discharged with a caution.

WANTING TO BURY HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.—A man named Colwell, living in Compton-street, was charged with obtaining £1 by false pretences, from Mr. Laine, a builder, of Duke-street, Adelphi. The prisoner's father-in-law having been in the prosecutor's employ for several years, died last week in St. Giles's Workhouse. On Wednesday the prisoner called at the prosecutor's place of business, and asked assistance towards meeting the cost of the funeral. A sovereign was given to him, for which he gave a receipt. Subsequent inquiries, however, showed that the deceased had been buried the day previous to the obtaining of the money from the prosecutor, at the expense of St. Giles's parish, and that no relatives had attended the funeral, though the guardians would have allowed the expenses of two persons to Wake. The prisoner, who was arrested by Police-constable Widley, was committed for trial.

Marlborough-street.

DARING STREET ROBBERY.—Michael Dunn was charged with stealing a purse and contents, the property of Miss Fanny Cook, of Parkstone House, Gipsy-hill, Upper Norwood.—The prosecutor stated that on the previous afternoon she was walking in Great Portland-street when the prisoner with some force snatched her purse out of her hand and ran away. Police-constable Isaac Ward stated that he saw the prisoner and another man running in Oxford Market, and hearing a cry of "Stop thief," pursued and captured him.—Vine, the assistant gaoler, said the prisoner had been convicted as a suspected person, and Mr. Mansfield committed the prisoner for three months with hard labour.—The prisoner seemed rather pleased with the decision, and that he was not remanded.

THE LONG FIRM AT THE WEST-END.—Robert Logan, and George Murray Wood, charged with fraudulently obtaining a clock from Mr. Evans, of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, were again brought up on remand, and evidence was given of several other cases, in which the prisoners, who are said to belong to what is known as the "Long Firm," were concerned, after which the prisoners were again remanded.

Marylebone.

SUNSTONE AND ROBERTS.—William Stokes, 33, a labourer, of Gray's-buildings, Baywater, was charged with stealing from outside the shop, No. 29, James-street, Marylebone, a pound and a half of bacon, value 1s. 4d., the property of Henry Edwards, a buttermilk. A constable saw him take up the bacon, put it into his pocket, and walk away with it. The accused went to a fruiterer's and took up some nuts, but, observing that he was watched, he put them down, and

the constable took him into custody.—In defence he said he had had sunstroke in India, and whenever he had any drink in him he did not know what he did.—Mr. De Rutzen remarked that articles at these shops were naturally unsecured. The prisoner must go for a month's hard labour.

THREE MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR STEALING A HALFPENNY.—John Smith, aged 21, was charged with stealing a halfpenny from Mr. Moore, of 2, Pellott-street, East Greenwich.—Detective Edmund Barrett stated that he was in the Hampstead-road, and saw the prisoner put his hand into the prosecutor's ticket pocket, and take out a halfpenny, which dropped on the pavement. The prisoner picked it up, and witness saw him again put his hand into the prosecutor's pocket.—Mr. De Rutzen remarked that the fact of the coin being only a halfpenny made no difference, for it might have been a sovereign. The prisoner would be sentenced to three months' hard labour.

Clerkenwell.

FORGERY AND ROBBERY.—A well-dressed young man, who described himself as a clerk, of 416, Edgware-road, and his name William Robert Harrison, was charged before Mr. Barstow with stealing, on the 31st ult., from No. 78, York-road, Islington, a cheque for £18, the property of Mr. B. Gotto, his employer, and further with forging the endorsement to the same.—The prisoner had only been in the employ of the prosecutor for a short time, and on the day in question some cheques were drawn for the payment of accounts. The prisoner was entrusted with the letters to post, but instead of doing so he purloined the one containing the cheque in question, forged the endorsement, and the same day cashed the cheque at one of the branches of the London and County Bank, the forgery and robbery being discovered. The prisoner, who was apprehended on Friday, said he supposed it was all right.—The prisoner, who treated the whole proceedings in an off-hand manner, and said he had no questions to ask or defence to make at present, was remanded.

THE VALET AND KITCHEN-MAID.—Kate Cole, a kitchen-maid of Grosvenor-street, Islington, sued Thomas Sign, a valet, of 81, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, to show cause why he should not contribute towards the support of an illegitimate male child, born on the 23rd of February of this year. The parties had formerly been in service together at Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, and there the intimacy took place which led to the birth of the child. The defendant paid 10s. per week for the support of the child until he got married a short time since, when he left off contributing.—The defendant said he was married and could not afford to pay 5s. per week.—Mr. Barstow said he should have thought about that before he got married, and ordered him to pay 5s. per week with costs till the child attained the age of 14.

THE POLICEMAN AND THE PROSTITUTE.—Sarah Morris, a well-known disorderly woman, was charged with annoying male passengers at Pentonville-hill on Saturday morning.—Police-constable Bridge said he saw the prisoner stop two men, and then he took her into custody.—The defendant said she was surprised the constable was not struck dead for telling lies, for she only spoke to one man whom she knew. She asked the constable if he did not ask the man if he wanted to lock her up, and the man replied, "No."—The constable said that was so.—Mr. Barstow said it seemed to him that the constable had gone too far in locking the defendant up. She would now be discharged.—The Defendant: "Thank you; that is just good day!"

A GANG OF BURGLARS CAPTURED.—Samuel Paine, 17, of 81, Cromer-street, Gray's-inn-road; Richard Mason, 18, of 4, Churchway, Somers Town; Robert Chasen, 18, of 11, Thamel-street, Burton-les-Bains; and William Pepperhall, 16, of 3, Wood-street, St. Pancras, described as labourers, were charged before Mr. Barstow with burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. William Johnson, 609, York-road, Islington, and stealing therefrom about 600 cigars, 12 lbs. of tobacco, and 12 cigars-cases, of the value of about £10, and also some money, on the morning of the 5th instant. It was found that the thieves had effected an entry from the back of the premises by cutting out two windows, and had made their exit by opening the front door. Police-sergeant Mulford, with other officers, on Friday night proceeded to the Marquis of Wellesley public-house, Cromer-street, and took the prisoners into custody, and when they were told the charge, they said no doubt it was all correct, but they should say nothing about it until the rest of those people who were in it were "coped," and then, perhaps, they should plead guilty.—Mr. Barstow remanded the prisoners, refusing bail.—The prisoners, who treated the matter as a good joke, danced out of the dock.

Southwark.

ABDUCTION AND ROBBERY.—Henry Hayes, 19, a smart-looking young fellow, was brought up for final examination charged with stealing two dresses and other articles of female wearing apparel, the property of John Riches, his daughter, from the house, without the father's consent.—Mr. Moore conducted the case on behalf of the Associate Institute for the Protection of Women.—Henry Gasken, a detective of the M. division, said that on Wednesday evening, the 2nd inst., he met the prisoner in the Southwark-bridge-road, carrying a bundle. He stopped him and asked him what he had there, when he replied, "Only some dirty clothes." Not considering the reply satisfactory he took him to the station-house, and examined the contents of the bundle, which he found to contain two dresses and other articles of female attire. On questioning him he said he brought them from Fenge, but on inquiries he found that a girl named Riches had left her father's house in a mysterious manner at Fenge, and that the clothing found on the prisoner belonged to her, but the father failed to identify the property. Since the last examination he had made inquiries, and found the girl in a lodging in Carver's-lane, Borough, where the prisoner had taken her, and she was now present to answer any question his worship might think proper to put to her. On being called, she said she was sixteen years of age, and had always lived with her father at Fenge. She had known the prisoner about four months, and he had always been kind to her. Her father was not always kind to her, and on the 21st of last month she left him and came to London. She met the prisoner, and went with him to a place in Gravel-lane, and she had lived there up to the time the police-constable came and found her. On the 2nd she asked the prisoner to go to her father's house and fetch her clothes. It was entirely by her desire that he went and fetched them.—In answer to his worship, she said since the constable had discovered her at the lodgings in Gravel-lane she had returned to her father's house at Fenge. The prisoner had done her no harm.—The father of the girl had entered the witness-box, and, on being sworn, said he had known the prisoner for some time as knocking about Fenge, and he had always forbidden him to come after his daughter. He always appeared to be a lazy young fellow, and did not want him to come after her, and he had frequently told his daughter to have nothing to do with him. He missed his daughter suddenly on the 21st, and on the 2nd inst. he saw the prisoner at Fenge, and asked him about her, when he said he knew nothing about her. As for the clothes, he could not tell how he got hold of them.—The prisoner, in defence, said it was at her request he fetched her clothes, as he pressed her to return to her father.—The magistrate observed that he was sure no jury would convict the prisoner under the circumstances; therefore he ordered him to be discharged, but he advised him not to go after the female again.

Westminster.

THE LAW OF AFFILIATION.—Among the applicants was a handsome young woman, who asked for a summons against the "father of her child."—Mr. Safford, the chief clerk, asked where the man was.—The applicant said he was in Scotland, and had been in the service of Colonel Alexander, M.P., in Ayrshire.—Mr. Safford asked if the man had acknowledged the child.—Applicant said Oh yes, he had sent her a sovereign.—Mr. D'Eyncourt said he was afraid he could not help her; the law did not apply to Scotland.—Mr. Safford suggested that a summons might be sent to Scotland, and perhaps that would have the desired effect. Did he ever come to England?—Applicant said unfortunately not.—Ultimately a summons was granted to be sent to the registered letter to Ayrshire, and failing this, then applicant was advised to go to Ayrshire and affiliate the child there, or get into

service in Scotland and do it.—She thanked his worship and left the court.

UNLAWFUL CHARGE OF POSSESSION.—Elizabeth Angostino, aged 25, well dressed, wife of a man now in prison on the charge of obtaining money from foreigners by means of the "confidence trick," surrendered to her recognisances charged with unlawfully possessing three £50 notes that had been stolen. The facts were peculiar; the husband of the prisoner, an Italian refugee, one Enrico Angostino, had for a length of time got his living by picking up the change at the stations and defrauding them by means of the old trick. He and a confederate interviewed an Italian named Christophoro Casentini at Victoria Station in July, and induced him to change a number of Mexican bonds into English bank notes, and deposit them in a satchel for safety, as they would all be travelling together to Italy. This Casentini did, and handed £370 in notes over, but instead of their being found in the bag afterwards, an old newspaper had been deposited in their stead. A description of the notes was given, and Mr. Casentini left this country for Texas, and has only just now been discovered in Mexico. Meantime, the man Angostino was charged with two offences of a similar nature, and convicted, and while awaiting sentence his wife (the prisoner) presented one of Mr. Casentini's £50 notes at the Bank of England. Of course inquiries were made, and it was found that she not only had received that one from her husband, but two others, which were afterwards found roughly sewn up in her stays. Beyond this £150, she gave up a £20 note.—In consequence of there being little doubt that she was the dupe of her husband, coupled with the fact that the prosecutor was not forthcoming, she was bailed out, to appear when called on, the Treasury consenting.

DEFIANCE NOT DEFENCE.—Richard Bright, a volunteer in the 1st Middlesex Engineers, was charged on remand with a violent assault on James Candy, by striking and stabbing him with a sword bayonet, and Samuel, his brother, aged 25, was charged on remand with a common assault.—Mr. T. D. Dutton prosecuted.—Richard's father lived in the house of the prosecutor, a painter, at 16, Palford-street, Pimlico. On the night of the 29th ult. he and his brother came home very drunk and remained in the passage disturbing the inmates, prosecutor implored them to desist, when Samuel struck him on the chest, and pushed him down. Richard then attacked him and shared the same fate, and shouting that he would "fetch his" rifle and settle him" rushed upstairs, but returned with only the sword bayonet. Standing four steps over the prosecutor he aimed a desperate blow at his head, but fortunately the prosecutor was pulled back by a lodger, yet had one of his fingers cut through, whilst in a succeeding stab he was severely cut.—There was virtually no defence, and prisoners were committed for trial, Mr. D'Eyncourt offering to take bail for Samuel, who, however, went to prison.

Thames.

THREATENING TO POISON A WIFE.—A respectably-dressed woman came before the magistrate to complain of the conduct of her husband, who, she said, had ill-treated her ever since their marriage. They had agreed to a separation, but she could not prevail upon him to get the deed of separation drawn up. Meantime, she was afraid that he would do her some injury, as a short time ago he had threatened to give her a dose of cyanide of potassium, and she was very much afraid that some day he would take it into his head to carry out his threat.—His worship advised the applicant to go to some respectable solicitor and get him to draw up the deed as soon as possible. That would take away her husband's opportunity for doing her harm, even if he actually wished to.—Applicant thanked the magistrate, and said that she would go and see about it at once. She did not previously know that she could take the initiative in the matter.

ROBBERY BY A RETURNED CONVICT.—Ann Merry, 50, a returned convict, was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain, value £7, the property of William Tolliver, a seaman.—The prosecutor stated that he went with the prisoner to a house of ill-fame, where he lost his watch and chain, scarf, and 10s. in money.—Inspector Smith said he was present at the Middlesex Sessions when prisoner was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision, and a previous conviction of five years, along with a term of supervision, having been proved against her, Mr. Lushington committed her for trial.

TREASURY PROSECUTION.—Sarah Morris, James Morris, and John Davis were charged on remand with being concerned in obtaining 300 canaries from Mr. Thage, a naturalist, of the Brown Bear public-house, Leman-street.—Mr. St. John Wortner for the public prosecutor, who has taken up the case, did not call any fresh evidence that day, but asked for a further remand when he would be prepared with a number of other cases where the prisoner had managed to obtain jewellery, live stock, fruit, &c., from persons in different parts of the country. The vendors had inserted advertisements in the *Buzzer* newspaper, and the prisoner had answered them and managed to get the property.—Mr. Wortner anticipated on the conduct of the authorities at Rochester in this matter. The prisoner was taken into custody there, and the authorities got some idea into their heads that they had no jurisdiction, and would not therefore deal with the case. An intimation was conveyed to the London police that unless officers were sent from town the prisoner Morris would be discharged. He could not refrain from expressing his surprise at the extraordinary course the Rochester people had adopted. It was no thanks to them that the prisoners were now before the court, for had not Detective Inspector Abbertine with Sergeant White gone down and apprehended the woman, she would doubtless have got clear away and managed to warn her companions so that they might do dirty. Such conduct could not certainly be called assisting justice; it was rather the other way.—Ultimately Mr. Lushington again remanded the prisoners.

Lambeth.

KILLED IN THE STREET.—William Hawkins, 24, a carman, was charged with causing the death of Henry Gorton, aged five years.—The deceased was playing in the Choumert-road, Peckham, and stepped suddenly backwards into the roadway, as the prisoner drove up with a railway van. The fore wheel of the van twisted him round, and the hind wheel passed over his body. When he died, the prisoner was driving at four or five miles an hour, and pulled up as soon as possible.—Mr. Ellison ordered a remand until after the coroner's inquest, and liberated the prisoner on his own recognisance.

Hammersmith.

A RAID UPON BICYCLISTS.—George William Grumbridge, of Craven-cottages, Baywater; Henry E. Webster, James Webster, of Westbourne-village, Baywater; John Freeman, of Boys' Schoolhouse, East-street, Baker-street; and James William Hutchins, of Courtwell-street, Baywater, were summoned for unlawfully riding bicycles furiously.—The cases were taken separately, the defendant Grumbridge being the first called.—Police-constable Dean said at eleven o'clock on the night of the 15th ult., he was on mounted duty in High-street, Kensington, when he saw the defendant riding a bicycle very fast, with four others. He called to them to slacken speed, but they took no notice. He trotted after them, but he could not overtake them. He then galloped the horse and stopped them at Arzyl-road.—Cross-examined: He first saw the defendant near Warwick-gardens. He was not outside the Hand and Flower public-house at Kensington railway bridge. He was separated from them by Warwick-gardens and Edward-square. The defendant was going between fourteen and fifteen miles an hour. They were nearly all together. Witness was going about sixteen miles an hour.—The defendant called the others as witnesses.—Henry E. Webster said they were returning from Ewell. The defendant fell off the machine at Ewell, and hurt himself.—Mr. Paget said that could have nothing to do with the case.—John Freeman said he rode cautiously, as he heard that a patrol was on special duty to stop bicyclists from furious riding. He was leading the club. He was certain that one cab passed them.—James Webster said he was positive they were not going more than seven miles an hour.—In the case of Freeman, he said they were going at a speed which would take ten minutes to walk half a mile.—Mr. Paget observed that he would under four miles an hour, rather slower than a person would walk.—The defendant declined to call the others, the magistrate remarking

that he showed a wise discretion.—Mr. Paget fined each of the defendants 40s., with 2s. costs, which were immediately paid.

Wandsworth.

THE SALVATION ARMY ONCE AGAIN.—George Jackson, a young man living in Winstanley-road, Battersea, was summoned for assaulting Arthur Smith, who stated that he was a Captain in the Salvation Army.—Mr. Paget questioned the complainant as to how he got his living. He said he was a paid evangelist. On the evening of the 4th inst. he was conducting the service in Livingstone Hall, Battersea, when a disturbance arose. After removing one man, the defendant came up and stood witness, and used bad language.—The defendant said he saw four men trying to throw a little fellow down the stairs. He went to his assistance, and struck the first person who came within his reach.—Mr. Paget asked him why he went to the hall?—The defendant said he went there to hear what they had got to say.—Mr. Paget: Did you go there in a decent manner?—He said your prayers?—The defendant: Yes.—Police constable Morgan said he was called to the hall, and found the defendant detained in a room. He heard the defendant threaten to settle them. The services of the army were conducted in a decent manner. A lot of roughs were there nightly to disturb them. Mr. Paget said it was not to be endured for a disorderly fellow to disturb persons who were conducting a religious service according to their own conscience. They were entitled to the protection of the police and the magistrate. He committed the defendant for one month.

Greenwich.

BOY AND GIRL HOUSEBREAKERS.—George Pavely, 16, Robert Holloway, 15; and Edward Overton, 14, were finally examined on the charge, the two first with breaking into the house, 61, Hawkstone-road, Rotherhithe, and stealing a quantity of cigars and provisions, value 10s., the property of James Webb, and Holloway and Webb in back concerned in several cases of breaking into back premises and stealing a number of tools, pigeons, rabbits, and workmen's tools. The principal witness in all the cases was a boy named Webb, who had originally been charged but was released on turning Queen's evidence. According to his statement, on the 29th October, he, Pavely and Holloway got to the back premises of Mr. Webb and opened the window by forcing back the fastening with a thin bladed knife. Pavely and Holloway then entered the house and got the provisions and cigars from the shop, the former consisting of cooked beef, cake, biscuits, cheese, and pickles. Holloway was taking off his boots, previous to going into the rooms, when a lace broke and his arm knocked down a knife-box, the noise causing them all to run off. The prosecutor placed the matter in the hands of the police, who traced the offence to the prisoners, some of the cigars being found in their possession. The case was referred to this case a reward of 10s. was offered concerning the tools and pigeons stolen in consequence of which Webb, Pavely and Holloway who were the thieves, went to Robt. Holloway. Here they committed a felony, and were sent 21 days' imprisonment. After their release they returned to Rotherhithe, and two days later, at 10 o'clock in the morning, broke into the house in Hawkstone-road.—Mr. Marshall said this time he would send the prisoners for trial, but deal with the case by stealing. He sentenced Holloway to a month's hard labour and four years in a reformatory; Pavely to six weeks' hard labour, and Overton to 14 days.

Two girls, named Connor, aged 15, and Garey, 14, living in Ham-street, Rotherhithe, were charged on remand with breaking into the house of James Jackson, Nolan-place, Rotherhithe, and stealing 14s. from a box. It was proved that while the prosecutor was away marketing, the house was broken into by the prisoners. The money referred to in the charge had been left on the mantel-shelf in a box.—Detective Tooley apprehended the prisoners.—Their parents had previously given up portion of the money to the prosecutor.—It was stated that the girls must have climbed over six fences to get to the prosecutor's premises.—After hearing the statements of the mothers, Mr. Marshall sentenced Connor, who had been in prison under remand, to ten days' hard labour, and took the recognisance of the mother for future good behaviour in the other case.

West Ham.

SCARCELY THE CHEESE.—Christmas Crisp and Charles Cox were charged with being in the unlawful possession of a cheese, weighing 60lbs., the property of the London and St. Katharine Dock Company.—James Maurin, police-constable in the employ of the company, said, on the 5th November, he was on duty at the docks, when he saw the prisoners in a cart. He asked Crisp if he had anything at the bottom of the cart, and he replied "No."—Witness, not satisfied, stopped the cart, and found the cheese.—Mr. Willis, for the defence, said the prisoner Cox was only giving Crisp a lift at his request, and therefore, had nothing to do with the case. Crisp, who had been in the service of the Dock Company for 16 years, had taken the cheese with the idea that it was being sold, and was of no use.—Cox was discharged, and Crisp sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

DIVORCE CASES.

In the divorce division yesterday, Sir R. J. Phillimore had before him the following cases:—

CHAMPION V. CHAMPION.—In this suit the wife sought a divorce by reason of the desertion, cruelty, and adultery of her husband. The marriage took place in 1877, in the Isle of Wight, and one child was subsequently born. The respondent, a publican, married the petitioner, it was stated, solely for the sake of the money, and when he could get no more from her he began to ill-treat her. According to the opening statement of counsel, so monstrous did his violence towards her become that he ultimately left her.—Mrs. Champion was called and detailed various acts of cruelty with which she was charged by another witness. In regard to the charge of adultery, Mary Ann Ford was called and stated that upon more than one occasion the respondent had committed adultery with her; whereupon Sir R. J. Phillimore granted a decree nisi, with custody of the child of the marriage.

BOLTON V. BOLTON.—This was also the petition of the wife, who alleged desertion and adultery on the part of her husband, a coachman. The marriage took place in 1874, at the parish church of Marylebone. They lived together at various places in London down to 1877, when the respondent left his wife for the sake of Eliza Hiseock, stating that he would "stick" to her. Since then Mrs. Bolton had obtained a protection order, and having been in domestic service, she had saved enough money to institute this suit.—The adultery and desertion having been proved, a decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

EDWARDS V. EDWARDS.—The petitioner sought a decree of judicial separation on the ground of the cruelty of her husband, a Hackney livery stable-keeper. The marriage took place in 1867, but shortly afterwards quarrels arose, and the respondent frequently ill-treated his wife, and had gone so far as to turn her out of doors.—Corroborative evidence having been given of the cruelty, a decree of judicial separation, with costs, was granted, with custody of the four children of the marriage.

SETTON V. SETTON AND NORTON.—The petitioner in this case married the respondent in 1874, at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square. At that time he was a letter sorter at the Marylebone post-office. Soon after the marriage he was charged with stealing a packet, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. After the petitioner came out of prison he saw his wife, and followed her to a house in Tolmer-square. He caused inquiries to be made, and ascertained that his wife had since been twice confined, the entries of the birth of the children being proved by the petitioner to be in the handwriting of his wife.—After hearing the evidence, Sir R. J. Phillimore granted a decree nisi.

CRIPPS V. CRIPPS AND BURTON.—The husband in this case sought a divorce by reason of his wife's adultery with the co-respondent. Mr. Cripps, who is an engineer, married the respondent in 1872, but shortly afterwards separated from her by mutual consent owing to her violent conduct. About the end of last year the suspicions of Mr. Cripps were aroused, and upon making inquiries he found out that his wife was visited by the co-respondent.—A decree nisi, with costs, was granted.

The land is getting a new look. The 18th on a \$20 acre paid for by the State of a dollar a year. I went what baggage I had, and started off by rail here (if I had to go by San Francisco), dressed in Californian fashion, overalls, jumper, and very warm, lined straw hat, butcher boots under the overalls. The first night I made a place called Liberty, but instead of just giving names of stopping places I will try to show you some of the scenery. The first ten miles or so were Hanfordian, ploughed land and sand, and trees until I reached Kingston, and crossed the river. Then at once began country that looked like one of the park of splendid evergreen oaks, cotton-woods, &c., the grass was full of flowers, the scent of which was quite overpowering. Here and there were ponds owing to the heavy rains all this land has been up water, and I found the bridge over Kingston river repaired, and only just passable. The ponds were covered with hundreds of ducks, teal, grebbles, and their margins lined with snipe. This scenery is nearly all new. I stayed there once, more plough and staked again. I stayed the night in a ranch, staked my gear out to grass (23 miles). Started next morning, taking two rolls, as after the first miles there are no ranches until White's Ferry (38 miles). The old gee was rather stiff. The track for these few miles led sometimes alongside of sloughs, and through them; they were generally about up to the girths, and some had a fast stream; there were thousands of ducks, and the air stiff with wild geese counted over 25 flocks in the air at once. The landscape as I progressed, but still all the day there was plenty of vegetation and every conceivable color of flower, red, blue, purple, yellow, mauve, endless combinations, patched in with a few sand, rough grass, and sage-brush occasionally. The plain was nearly flat except for a very slight wave, now and again pointed up by a little sandy water or bog, showing a white with alkali from the top of the basin to the water's edge. No wild fowl here, no Jack rabbits. I pretreated at these with my six-shooters. I found my steel had no great objections, and I am presently, which I carried along, as I had done even early in the day, about my gee's staying in the course. In summer all this now flowery plain is a vast waterless desert. I rested an hour and ate my rolls, and staked my horse. He drank a little of the water out of a pond, one handful was enough for him. Try that warm bitter soda water and mud mixed, &c. coloured, if you want to know what that water was

The trail led by an almost endless fence (22 miles), one boundary of a vast ranch of 100,000 acres, I saw several droves of semi-wild cattle that stampered on my approach; they go to the marshes in summer. Late in the afternoon I began to get into the marshes, but could not see White's Ferry, for there was a slight steam, and it was six or seven miles distant. A sinking sun in front of me, a sinking horse under me, which would go down with me. My horse did—getting slightly off the trail, one of his fore legs sunk in the bog, pitching him forward on to his head and half over, one of my legs stuck under him, but I quickly worked it out of the mud, and assisted the venerable steed to struggle out and on to his feet. It was annoying, self, saddle, and "Eucalyptus" wet and muddy, and my horse—when I looked in his face I laughed aloud. Poor gee, his evident dejection, his self pity, and his very dirty face! I believe that laugh did him good—it certainly did me, I wiped his face, mounted and rode a few hundred yards to where my track left the fence, and there was a slough to be forded. The sun was already dipping behind the coast range, so I concluded to spend the night where I was, rather than farther in the marsh. Trying to push on at night is too risky, as once off the trail, bogging down, or a long wander on the plains, is your only prospect. I staked my horse to the fence, and felt for my pipe, F—'s present. It was gone. I spent the few remaining minutes of daylight looking for it. I hunted where I spilled, both now and again in the morning, but no go! Luckily I had another pipe with me. The water was so bad that even my horse would not drink any; neither did I. I collected some light wood and a board or two, that had washed against the fence when this land was lately under water. It was dark, and this took some time, but at last I made a fire, and cooked a bit of rabbit, but it was so infernally nasty I could not eat it. Wrapped up in the "Eucalyptus," I enjoyed a pipe or two. Somehow, in spite of the calls of wild fowl and the incessant whistle of their wings; in spite of the din of frogs around me and the distant howl of the coyote, I felt alone. I thought of the comparative comfort of a night "sub Jove," with A—in the Carpathians and the superlative comfort of a bed at home, and felt asleep. I slept pretty well, disturbed now and then by the weird shrieks of night birds, produced close to me. I believe, for my special benefit. The mosquitoes did not neglect me. The damp sopped down the dew sopped down, and stifled me. I rose at the first streak of daylight, shortly passed the trail, forded the slough (a very deep one), and soon was carefully picking my way over the marshy trail. I met a fog stealing across the marsh, and soon I was riding in the centre of a fog bow—no colour, only a bright light. What saint with a tenth century soup-plate of a halo would have dared to show against me! I got breakfast at White's Ferry, found them very busy shearing sheep (48,000), and lots of men so employed. It was Sunday; but, as a rule here, they don't bother about that. I hunted along the Fresno slough—a broad river, 150 yards wide—for flint instruments, as I saw a mortar (Indian) kicking about. Found a few, but only two fragments of good work. Slept in a barn. Off again early. After nine miles, struck big irrigating canal, down which the trail ran. Saw nothing of any interest for twenty-six miles.

Prince Otto, the boy chief of the Nez Perce Indians, the protégé of Captain McDonald, and, without exception, the most wonderful rifle shot in the world, gave an exhibition of rifle shooting at Platt's Hall last week that was far superior to the best work ever done by Carver or Dr. Ruth. The audience was select, and included several English, French, Russian, and Italian officers, and every one present were satisfied, at the close of the exhibition, that they had witnessed the most wonderful feat ever performed with a rifle. After going through a manual of arms that would puzzle the oldest Militia General in the Union, Otto commenced shooting. A framework was built upon the stage, within which were a number of swinging glass balls. Upon the rear plank of the framework a figure of a man of life size, a first class piece was placed upon the top of the head of this figure. Otto's back was to the object, the word "about" was given, and the coin was pierced through the center of the head, then put down his rifle six feet from the stand, turned a somersault, caught his rifle with one hand, fired, and cut the string of the suspended figure at which he had previously fired. A pistol barrel was then placed in a small steel frame. Behind this was fixed a razor, with the edge facing the audience. Otto, on each side of this razor was a glass ball securely placed. The pistol barrel, razor, and balls were masked with a covering of white cloth. The boy was then blindfolded and his back turned to the object. The "about face" was given, when he fired down through the pistol barrel, split his single rifle ball upon the razor's edge, and broke both glass balls on the right and left. This remarkable feat was performed by the boy in one location. Then a loaded pistol was placed diagonally from where Otto stood. The balls were set swinging in contrary directions. Otto fired, hit the trigger of the pistol and broke the three balls. Eight metal balls were then screwed on the 10-foot frame. On the sides below and above, balls were set swinging in every direction. McDonald stood in front of the boy, who then fired over his head, and at each side of him, and between his knees, breaking the balls from any and every part where they were suspended behind McDonald's back. The boy went through the same performance, standing opposite McDonald, and rung the bell (which is placed at the extreme rear) at every shot by caroming on the metal balls. Six small lighted tapers were then arranged upon a slender perpendicular pole, then, while in the various postures of vaulting at his rifle. Glass balls were fixed upon the lighted ends of this pole. Otto fired, and in the air, in every conceivable direction. These Otto broke in the air, and in the air, and at all, for a large business-card was fastened over the point of his rifle. This description of shooting he considers the most simple, and, thus, wonderful to the spectator, scarcely worthy his own prowess. Otto's average in this class of shooting is out of 100. Otto placed his weapon at a point distant six feet from him; then, at the word "ready," two glass balls were thrown in the air. He tumbled, caught his rifle, fired, and broke both of these glass balls with one shot. Twelve glass balls were placed upon a perpendicular pole in exact rotation. Otto loaded, fired, and broke every one of them in twelve seconds. This was a wonderful feat, and has never been accomplished before by any living marksman. Otto's favorite weapon was the Winchester, one of which, in token of admiration, was presented to him by the Winchester Rifle Company, through its accredited agent in this city. During the performance, Otto, while his left arm was securely tied to his side, loaded, aimed, fired, and broke a large number of glass balls with his right arm. It is to be hoped Captain McDonald will have the opportunity to see this wonderful exhibition before leaving the city. —San Francisco News Letter.

THE COST OF SEWAGE FARMING.—The annual statement of the Reading Sewage Farm Committee has just been published, from which it appears that there has been a total loss on the year's operations amounting to £146. The loss on the crops could not be put at a small sum, than £1,500; but from the cattle had been received for butter and milk, £2,743 13s. 11d.; cattle sold, £5s. 2d.; increase of valuation, after deducting expenses of purchase, &c., £335 5s. 1d.; sheep, paid for £102 12s. 2d.; total, £3,575 17s. 4d. It was stated, however, at the last meeting, that while these figures were published, that, looked at from a sanitary point of view, the farming operations had been a great success, so that Reading has never been in such an excellent sanitary condition.

CHAMBERS OF AGRICULTURE.—The Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture held a meeting on Tuesday at the Society of Arts, which was attended by many of those prominently interested in agricultural reform. Among the subjects considered was local taxation, a report, giving a review of the attempts made to secure relief from that burden, which was presented by Mr. Gladstone, and a resolution asking Mr. Gladstone to co-ope a deputation on the matter being also passed. A long debate ensued on the question of foreign consumption, a motion advocating the imposition of duties on foods and manufactures from foreign countries which did not trade with us on terms of reciprocity being proposed and meeting with some support. Eventually, however, an amendment, deprecating any return to protection and suggesting the relief of British agriculture from conventional burdens, was carried.

On Monday, another sitting was held by the Special Committee appointed by the London School Board to inquire into the sixteen charges brought by Mrs. Surr against the management. Mr. Buxton presiding.—Albert Horton was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Scrutton. He said he used to take food off the dog's plate himself. The boys used to steal the bread in the afternoon when the baker came in. He was quite sure he used to wear the same pair of socks for six months. He had said that a boy named Cole had a toe so rotten that the doctor had to cut it off. (The boy Cole was introduced barefooted, and walked up and down the centre of the table at which the committee sat. It was afterwards privately intimated that the joint of one toe was gone). The witness, in reply to Mr. Scrutton, persisted in his statement as to the boys being handcuffed, tied down by the legs, birched, and placed in a cell, and mentioned the names of several boys who had been so punished.—Mrs. Cole, in reply to Mr. Surr, said that her son had been four years in the school. She had several complaints to make of the treatment her son received at the school. The doctor said that one of the boy's toes would have to be cut off. She believed that all this was caused by old boots and old stockings. Her son often told her he was hungry, and that others were also hungry.—Mrs. Horton, another of the first witness, said she had complained on two times to the Clerkenwell police magistrates as to the treatment her son had received, but was told that when a boy was sent to such a school the magistrates did not interfere in the matter.—George William Mortimer, 15 years of age, said he had been seven years in the school. He had been sergeant there, and it was his duty to see after boys who had handcuffs on. The handcuffs on one boy were too small, and they hurt him. He had been in the cell at one time for twelve days, night and day. He first had dozen stripes with the birch, and he had nine with a cane when he came out of the cell. He was punished because he was caught in the act of stealing food from the pantry. He remembered a boy named Evans taking poison, because he was so pained by the officials, he said he could stand it no longer.—George Barber, who had been five years in the school, remembered a boy named Winch dying while in the school. The day after he died he was caned. He got three strokes on the open hand. The boy was caned because he could not make enough socks, and he had seen black beetles and crickets in the school gruel. If that gruel was not eaten at night or in the morning, it would be served out at dinner, and if not eaten at dinner at tea.—The committee soon after adjourned.—Tuesday, before the resumption of the evidence, the chairman intimated that Mr. Scrutton had prepared a statement which he was desirous should be at once before the committee, as he believed it might have the effect of simplifying and shortening the proceedings. The committee decided to hear the statement in private and retired to an ante-room for that purpose. After absence of nearly two hours the committee returned to the board-room, and the chairman announced that the committee had discussed very briefly the inquiry so far as it had gone on.—Mr. Scrutton then read a statement admitting that many grave and regular complaints had occurred without the intervention of the managers of the school, and that this rendered necessary the following scheme of re-organisation:—A body of managers to be constituted, comprising two members of the School Board, and three others to be nominated by the School Board in the first instance, together with a complete change of staff, independently of the changes required by the Secretary of State.—The chairman announced that the committee had decided to report to the board at its next meeting, and the committee then separated.

The weekly meeting of the School Board for London was held on Thursday at the offices, Victoria Embankment. Mr. Edmond Buxton, chairman of the Board presided. The special committee, to whom had been entrusted the inquiry into the charges made by Mr. Surr against the management of St. Paul's Industrial School, stated that, in view of the practical proposition made by Mr. Scrutton for the re-organisation of the school, they did not think it expedient in the interests of discipline to pursue the inquiry any further. They therefore recommended, with the concurrence of the Board, that the board discharge the reference of the matter on October 1. The Home Secretary has notified that he would be glad to be furnished with a transcript of the evidence, and the proceedings of the Board thereupon, with their observations on the whole matter, together with a statement of the circumstances which have led to the conditions of things disclosed in the evidence. The Chairman stated that the question of that communication he was making to the report be withdrawn, that the letter to the Home Office be referred to the committee, and the committee meet again to consider it.—Mr. Gower moved that the committee should continue the inquiry. He contended that the public would not be satisfied if the inquiry was not completed.—Mrs. Fenner Miller seconded the proposition, and expressed strong disapproval of the abrupt stoppage of the investigation.—Mr. Scrutton explained that the school was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State, that he (Mr. Scrutton) only acted under order. He occupied no independent position in relation to the school. As to the inquiry, he was in an awkward position, as he was not permitted to have legal assistance, nor was he permitted to have managers and officials present. He was, however, permitted to proceed with the inquiry, and had witnesses to the defence to the number of from 50 to 60.—Mr. Surr also expressed her readiness to continue the inquiry if any further evidence in support of her charges were deemed necessary.—Mr. Stanley suggested that the inquiry should be continued by means of a criminal prosecution. It was quite clear that, if the charges made by Mrs. Surr were true, there was full room for a criminal prosecution.—Dr. Richardson supported the motion proposed by Mr. Stanley. He would not, however, suggest to the Home Secretary to institute criminal action, but leave it to the Home Secretary to consider what course should be pursued.—The Rev. J. Diggle feared that the board would complete the inquiry a very bad impression would be produced out of doors.—(Hear, hear.) Until they got to the very bottom of these charges, and ascertained whether similar proceedings were going on in industrial schools, he believed the public would not be satisfied.—Mr. Lacraft hoped that the affair would be continued, and the whole affair taken to the bottom.—(Hear, hear.)—Dr. Gladstone said that the inquiry should be continued in any way or other.—(Hear, hear.) If it turned out that the complaints made were not peculiar to one industrial school, but extended to the whole system, then that system should be put an end to.—(Hear.) If shown

borne in mind that the evidence of these boys' mothers was as much to be credited as it should be. For instance one lad said that a schoolfellow of his last but through neglect, yet on the inspection of the boy's it was found that he had not lost a toe.—Mr. Richardson said that he had not lost a toe.—Mrs. Wright the joint of a toe.—Dr. Richardson said that he had lost all right. His foot was rather misshapen. Dr. Wright remarked that the question involved no irregularities alone but criminal acts, and advised the committee to get to the bottom of the matter. Banwell in strong terms condemned the committee stopping short in the inquiry.—Mr. White, Mr. Mr. Richardson, Mr. J. Jones and Mr. Edward joined in the demand for a continuation of the inquiry.—The Chairman remarked that the committee, in the course of the examination of witnesses, saw that the nature of the case the evidence was extremely reliable. The committee found that Mrs. Scrutton, with certain guarantees, that the inquiry cease. They also found that Mr. Scrutton was willing to give those guarantees. The committee thought it better on the whole, and in the interests of the children themselves, that the inquiry should be closed. There was, therefore, no ground for reputation for shrinking from a full inquiry.—The committee with the addendum requesting the committee to continue the inquiry, was then, on a division agreed 17 to 16 votes.—On being put as an original motion Richardson proposed an amendment requesting the Secretary of State to undertake an inquiry, charges involved were of such a serious character, the board had not the machinery or the power with them.—Case in Barclay considered it would

injustice to Mr. Scrutton to stop short in the inquiry. He deprecated handing the matter over to the Home Office.—Mr. Freeman said that as soon as he found how serious the charges were, and that evidence was forthcoming in the charges of them, he came to the conclusion that the board were not the persons to institute such an inquiry. Having, however, commenced the inquiry, the board were bound to carry it out to the full to the best of their ability.—Colonel Prendergast suggested that the board should seek a conference with the Home Office as to taking evidence on oath, and how best the inquiry could be completed.—Mr. J. Jones approved of the reference to the Home Office, and declared that nobody had confidence in the committee.—Mr. Bonnewell: Not the slightest.—Miss Muller agreed that the character of the board would be much impaired if this inquiry was not fully carried out.—The amendment was, on a division, carried by 13 to 16 votes.—Mr. J. Jones moved another amendment, declaring that further inquiry was absolutely necessary, and referring the matter back to the committee with instructions that no further evidence be taken until a copy of the evidence already adduced be forwarded to the Home Office with an expression of opinion that the charges involved were so grave that the board had neither the machinery nor the power to adequately deal with them, and requesting the Secretary of State to make any further inquiries that may be deemed necessary.—This amendment was agreed to without opposition.—It being put as a substantive motion, Mr. Bonnewell proposed an amendment dissolving the committee and entrusting the inquiry to a committee of the whole board.—Mr. White seconded this amendment, which was rejected by 20 to 9 votes.—The motion of Mr. J. Jones was then carried by 19 to 9 votes.—The consideration of the report was postponed.—The Board did not separate till after eleven o'clock, after a sitting of over eight hours.

The boats of the steamer Rodgers, despatched in relief of the Jeannette, have circumnavigated Wrangel Land, and search parties were landed. This land, which has now for the first time been visited by the crew of the Rodgers, was first reported to exist in 1822, by Barzoz, a Wrangler, who heard from the natives on the Siberian coast that in clear weather land was to be seen from Cape Yakut, but Admiral Kellett was the first white man to see the land, in 1849. In 1867, Captain Long, in the Nile, got within 18 miles of it, and saw from the decks of his ship mountain ranges extending in a northerly direction. When, two years ago, the Jeannette started on her Arctic exploration voyage, it was thought that the best chance she had of reaching a high latitude would be by following the shores of Wrangel Land, and by sending the sledging parties along its coast. Now, however, the value of the Behring's Strait route as a means of reaching the Pole has been greatly reduced, for it is not acceptable among Arctic explorers that it is impossible to travel for any great distance in sledges over the open ice, and that it is only by following a coast line running in a northerly direction that the highest latitudes can be reached. Some years ago it was held that there were three routes by which it might be possible to reach the Pole. One was that taken by Sir George Nares through Smith's Sound and Grant's Land, and which has proved to be impracticable; another, that which was followed by the Jeannette, through Behring's Strait and Wrangel Land, and which the Rodgers has shown to be anything but hopeful; and a third that by Franz Joseph Land, which was attempted by the American Expedition in 1874, and which is not being investigated by Mr. Leigh Smith in the Eira. With what success his efforts have been attended, we shall have to wait until next spring to know, for though when he left he intended to have returned before the winter, his not having yet been heard of, points to his having been compelled to spend the winter in the Arctic region. The Dutch Arctic Expedition, in the William Barrens, reached Amsterdam in safety on the 26th ult. Having failed to penetrate far north on the Spitzbergen meridian, on account of the ice, which extended this year farther south than it was ever known by the Norwegian fishermen to have done before, they proceeded towards Novaya Zembla. They met with the Polar pack off the northeast coast of that island in lat. 73 N. and long. 63 E. They reached the Orange Islands, and there erected their memorial stone. Some little time ago a report reached England that two white corpses and a report reached the Jeannette with her stores, state that she had not been seen for a long time. It is suggested that the two white men who have thus been found dead belong to the crew of some trading vessel engaged in barter of arms and liquor for furs with the natives in those parts.

At Bradford, on Wednesday, Thomas Scott, of Eekhill, a bankrupt, was remanded on the charge, under the Debtors' Act, of destroying his books. The prisoner's deficiencies amounted to £19,000, and the value of his assets was not more than £150.

CONSERVATIVE GAINS IN THE CITY.—The recent revision of voters for the City of London shows a Conservative gain of 124 on the livery list, 333 on householders and 15 on lodgers, making a total of 522 votes. The gain last year was 341, and, including the Conservative majority at the general election, it is estimated that 11 Conservative voters now exceed the Liberals by 528.

Old Trade. Mr. Ekroyd, M.P., addressed a meeting at the Free Trade Hall, on free trade, on Wednesday evening last. He said that what fair traders wanted was to be able to take a cargo of English manufactures to France, and exchange them freely for French manufactures, and not being imposed on either side, and also to be able to take a cargo of English manufactures to America, and exchange them for goods from that country, and not being imposed on either side. For advocating this Mr. Gladstone called him a protectionist, but he replied that that was free trade, and not protection.

FUNERAL OF MR. MACDONALD, M.P.—The funeral of the late Mr. Alexander Macdonald, M.P. for Stafford took place yesterday morning. The procession left residence of the deceased at Wellhall, and proceeded west of Motherwell and Holytown to the new Monkland churchyard, where he was buried beside his mother. Mr. Archibald Macdonald, brother of the deceased, was chief mourner. Nearly all the miners in Lanarkshire ceased work in token of respect. An immense concourse of people witnessed the funeral.

W H Y B U R N G A

CHAPPUIS' REFLECTORS

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MUSIC.

The winter concert season has now fairly begun, and, although promising to be a tolerably busy one, there will scarcely be so much for amateurs and professionals to attend to as there was last year and the year before. In view of the work that will have to be got through in the ensuing regular season—for such by general consent is termed the period that lasts from March till the end of July—the light prospect for the immediate present is not unwelcome. Delightful as good music may be, it loses more than half its charm when it can only be heard by a stern resolution to defy the rigours of a cold winter's night or risk the dangers of a London fog. Under such conditions as these, the conscientious concert-goer—the enthusiastic musician, who feels bound to go everywhere, or the unwilling but duty-loving critic—prefers that what there is to be heard should be remarkable for quality rather than quantity.

More than probable is it that the same dislike for journeys about the metropolis on disagreeable evenings, is accountable for this year's scarcity of such ante-Noel concert ventures as are additional to the ordinary undertakings, which time and success have stamped as institutions. Admirable as their kind, as have been the evening orchestral concerts started during the last two or three winters, they failed to attract public support in a sufficient degree to justify their entrepreneurs in persevering with them another year. It is a pity in an artistic sense, but really people have found quite enough to do in devoting themselves just at this time to oratorio, chamber music, and ballads; these branches have a very fair innings until the spring, when the orchestral societies have their turn. Recent experience has shown that in the regular season purely instrumental performances are not only largely on the increase, but thoroughly to the popular taste. Next year, as can be safely foretold even now, will hold its own with any we have yet had in respect of the quantity of musical enterprises of all kinds coming before the public. Hence, I repeat, it is not by any means regrettable that the few weeks before Christmas are not heavily laden with occupation for those whose energies are sure to be pretty strongly taxed later on.

The concert given by the Guildhall Orchestral Society at the Mansion House last Saturday, was useful if only for the purpose of bringing clearly into relief the extraordinary progress that continues to be made by the School of Music to which it is attached. It is really a very remarkable fact that this City academy now numbers no less than 900 pupils. The rapidity with which it has grown has no parallel that I can bring to mind in any similar institution—certainly not in this country, at least. That such a result should have been brought about in little more than a couple of years speaks volumes for the plan upon which Mr. Weist Hill and his able staff of professors have worked, a plan that has undoubtedly demonstrated the excellence of combining economical charges with efficient teaching. Of course the countenance and substantial help of a powerful body like the Corporation of London has done much to forward the prosperity of the school; but 900 paying students could never have been induced to enter if it had not the character of the institution *per se* been sound and popular, and the demand for first-rate musical instruction vastly on the increase.

Regarding the concert itself little need be said. The large band of amateur players trained by Mr. Weist Hill execute classical pieces in very creditable style, but the strings predominate too much for the achievement of anything like refinement of quality, or a correct balance of tone. I suppose all must play at these concerts, in order that all may receive their due need of encouragement; but there can be no question that a better artistic effect would be gained if about one-third of the instrumentalists were contented to sit among the audience and listen to the other two-thirds. Nevertheless, a very tolerable rendering was given, among other items, of the first movement of Mendelssohn's "Scottish" Symphony, and a couple of pieces from Leo Delibes' charming ballet, "Sylvia"; whilst of the soloists special mention is due to Master Leopold for his promising execution of the opening movement of Beethoven's Violin Concerto, and to Messrs. Bantock, Pierpoint, and D. Henderson for their excellent display of vocal ability.

So satisfactory was the performance of "Les Huguenots" at the Lyceum on Saturday that it was repeated to another crowded audience on Thursday, a similar success having awaited the repetition of "Il Barbiere" on Tuesday. Meyerbeer's grand work is always certain to draw if at all decently mounted, and it is another feather in the cap of Mr. Samuel Hayes that his ambition to present his patrons with heavy opera should not have "overleapt itself," and resulted in a failure. Thanks to the exertions of the willing and painstaking artists who comprised the cast, "Les Huguenots" will be remembered as one of the most efficient representations of the Italian opera campaign at the Lyceum. On Saturday Mr. Hayes takes his benefit, "Les Huguenots" being given at the morning performance and "La Fugia del Dogminto" followed by the second and third acts of "Faust" in the evening. Two such attractive programmes cannot fail to draw crowded houses. Next week "Maritana" is to be mounted.

A new quartet leader and solo violinist, Herr Rappoldi, made his first appearance at the Popular Concerts on Monday night, and created something approaching a *surge* among the habitually critical and reserved *habitues* of these entertainments. Such magnificent qualities as were displayed by the new-comer in either of the above capacities are rarely anticipated from an artist whose name is almost totally unknown in the musical world. But Herr Rappoldi's gifts as a fiddler are palpable, and there need be little wonder that his success from the outset was immense and decisive. He led Beethoven's C minor quartet (Op. 15) with rare taste and feeling, and handled Bach's difficult Prelude and Fugue in E minor with the skill of a virtuoso. His tone and phrasing are absolutely perfect, the former lacking in naught but power and breadth of style to bring Herr Rappoldi very nearly to the level of Joachim, whom, indeed, he resembles in many notable respects. After going so far as to say this, I scarcely need remark that Herr Rappoldi is one of the most important introductions that has been heard at the "Pops" for a very long while, and it is to be hoped that he will appear there frequently this season, although only announced again for next Monday night.

On Thursday Mr. J. B. Welch gave a well-attended Orchestral Concert at St. James's Hall, when an interesting programme was gone through. The vocal soloists included Misses Annie Marriott, Santley, Marian Fenna, Eleanor Farnold, Edith Miller, Ada Thacker, Edith Umpelly, Josephine Cravins, and Sophie Hudson; Messrs. Frank Boyle, Boulcott, North, H. Piercy, H. Blower, and S. Webb. The violin soloist was Mr. J. T. Carrozza, and the pianist Mr. Franklin Taylor. Mr. J. B. Welch conducted.

The "Jubilee" season of the Sacred Harmonic Society was to be inaugurated at St. James's Hall on Friday night, with a performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus." The vocalists announced were Madame Marie Rose, Mlle. Avigliani, Miss M. Hancock, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. A. B. Furlong, and Mr. W. H. Burgen, with Mr. William as organist and Sir Michael Costa as conductor.

The Grand International Promenade Concerts at the Westminster Aquarium have so far been attended by great success. Crowds have filled the huge building all the week, and the performances have manifestly afforded complete satisfaction. Sir Julius Benedict and M. Charles Dubois have under them a colossal orchestra, and the vocalists every night comprise artists whose popularity is undoubted.

COUNTERPOINT.

The precautions for Mr. Gladstone's safety are in no way relaxed. On Tuesday morning, on leaving Harwarden, the right hon. gentleman was accompanied by Deputy Chief-constable Adams and a constable in the train to Chester, and these officers remained in front of the carriage until it moved out of the station.

THE THEATRES.

COURT.

Mr. Boucicault's new drama, "Mimi," produced at the Court Theatre, is one of many attempts which have been made with no very conspicuous success to adapt to English tastes the sentimental or emotional drama of France. At the time of its first appearance at the Théâtre des Variétés, the "Vie de Bohème" of Henri Murger obtained a signal and brilliant success. Its production in November, 1849, anticipated by a little more than two years that of "La Dame aux Camélias" of M. Alexandre Dumas fils, which first saw the light at the Vaudeville on the 2nd of February, 1852, and its heroine, Mimi, may claim to be one of the first, is not the first, of those victims of love and phthisis with whom about the middle of the present century the Parisian stage was deluged. Taste in England, if less artistic than it is in France, is robust, and heroines of this class have enjoyed very moderate popularity in this country. Still the "Vie de Bohème," whether in the shape of a prose fiction or in that of a drama, due to the collaboration of Murger with Théodore Barrière, is noteworthy work, and its influence upon subsequent literature is traceable during many consecutive years. It may be pardoned for saying, since the name of Murger has never been known in this country, it deserves that this first substantive work of a man known until the time of its production, as a writer of essays and short poems, contributed to periodical literature, bears the full stamp of his gentle and tender, to English views, rather morbid genius. Like much early work, moreover, it is polished with care and contains a large share of what is most original in its author's conception, and shrewd in his observation. In the picture of that student life which Beranger had sung, rather than in its story, its great charm for Frenchmen consisted. Nothing in English life corresponds to that existence in garret, cabaret, and atelier, which with the young French artist or professional man prefaces the more serious life of the future. In fitting, accordingly, to English tastes a work like the "Vie de Bohème," Mr. Boucicault has had to supply the roundings destitute of the grace and charm with which the heroine of Murger is invested, and has had to trust to the simple merits of a story which may almost be pronounced marvellous. His obligations to the French play are invariable without being extensive. The characters are changed, and there is but one scene in which any direct influence of the "Vie de Bohème" can be traced. Still the atmosphere is similar, and the influence brought to bear upon the two central figures in the English work, and the French have a good deal in common.

The task of substantiating the assertion would be as easy as profitless. It is the English work with which a first night's audience showed itself but moderately contented, and it is that with which criticism has now to deal. Mimi, Mr. Boucicault's heroine, is a young girl who has been picked up when an infant by travelling gipsies, and has been reared by them in a state of ignorance. So strong an influence has been exercised by her beauty and ingenuousness upon Leo Chillingham, a Cambridge student of highly romantic temperament, that the youth has abandoned his university career, has joined the roving band of which she is a member, and has married her according to the primitive and not very binding rites of the Romany crew. As nothing has been heard of Leo, who is entitled to a considerable fortune, an eager search is made for him, and he is at length run to earth in Cumberland. Upon hearing from Lady Maude Kennedy, between whom and himself a species of contract has existed, that his mother's life is in peril, Leo departs at once, without going through the formality of saying farewell to his gipsy wife. His departure, in company with a young and lovely woman who heaps upon him the tenderest caresses, is witnessed by Mimi, who jumps to the not unnatural conclusion that she is deserted and falls down in a swoon.

Thus much of this story is shown in the first act. In the second, Leo, who has been able to obtain no information concerning his love, has arrived at the comfortable conclusion that she is faithless, and, to the great contentment of his mother, has renewed his broken contract with Lady Maude. The real cause of Mimi's disappearance is that she has, after an attack of brain fever, been confined in a species of private asylum by Dr. McElrath, a good-hearted solicitor, who is the companion and friend of Mrs. Chillingham. Quite illegal is her detention, and when she escapes from the asylum, which, after a lapse of six months, she succeeds in doing, she is altogether sane. Furnished, like the Eastern lady of the old ballad, with but one clue—the name of her lover and the place of his residence in London—Mimi finds her way to the house in which Leo is occupied in making love to her rival. No wise inclined to give up her conquest is Lady Maude. She is, as it happens, the first person to see the gipsy heroine, and she so contrives matters that Mimi, hidden in a closet, overhears her lover's confession that he is weary of her. Not until the girl has departed heart-broken, with the intention of committing suicide, does Leo find out the trick that has been played on him. When it is too late he follows in pursuit, repudiating all further connection with Lady Maude, and declaring that the girl who has fled is his wife and his only love. In the third act, Leo, with one or two "chums" who have been associated with his past fortunes, is seen in a state of penury, living in an attic. To this place Mimi is brought by Dr. McElrath. Delighted to find herself once more in her lover's arms, she has scarcely strength left to express her contentment. She has been saved from the watery death she sought, but her physical and mental struggles have been too much for her. The frail thread of her existence snaps, and after she has driven the hand of Leo in that of Lady Maude, who has driven to cheer her last moments, she falls back and expires.

This is the story, which is tender if a little lackadaisical, and which might, perhaps, with judicious treatment and with an underplot a little stronger than that supplied, have obtained a success. Unfortunately for the management, the scenes in which the heroine does not appear are trivial, and the secondary interest is uncomfortable. A sense of lassitude, begotten early in the second act, increased as the play proceeded. The audience then commenced, after the fashion of a first night's public, to gird at what did not greatly interest it, and the situations on which the most sanguine hopes had been built were greeted with derision. This state of affairs prevailed over all efforts of the actors, and in spite of the general excellence of the cast supplied, and the admirable exertions of Miss Marion Terry, as the heroine, the entertainment proved a failure. It is possible, but not likely, that alterations may win a more favourable verdict from the general public, that which gathers on a first night being exceptionally hard to please. It is to be hoped, however, that the management has another piece in reserve.

"Mimi" is admirably mounted, and is played with an ensemble worthy of all praise. The chief burden of the interpretation fell upon Miss Marion Terry, who showed herself quite equal to the demands upon her. A more careful, touching, and artistic performance this clever actress has never exhibited. In the early scenes the charm of her girlish delight in her lover was irresistible, and in the second act the pathos of her performance lifted for a while the play out of the slough in which it was all but engulfed. Nothing could be more touching than her departure, crushed and despairing, from the house in which she had heard her sentence from the lips which had first breathed into her heart the life of love. In the concluding situation, difficult as this was, she maintained her hold upon the public, and the manner in which she faded out of existence was unsurpassable. That Miss Terry is capable of the highest things in the emotional drama is no longer doubtful. As her rival Lady Maude Kennedy, Mrs. Bernard Beer, was also seen to advantage. Though a true woman, jealous of the man she loves, and cruel as Fate in her treatment of the rival who has won him from her, Lady Maude, until the concluding scene is reached, is presented in a light so unfavorable it is difficult to award her the sympathy to which she is entitled. So carefully played was, however, the part, and so well shown was the deep-seated affection which hardened her to deeds that seemed almost heartless, the feeling of aversion which arose was checked. That the distinction and grace of womanhood were apparent throughout is needless to be said. Miss Carlotta Addison was graceful and elegant as a circus rider and made the most that could be made of a part offering few opportunities, and Miss Carlotta Leeder did her best with a rôle of exceptional difficulty. In the

thankless part of the hero Mr. Kyrle Bellew shewed genuine passion. A man loved by two women, and faltering between the two, seldom commends himself to the masculine portion of the audience. Against this difficulty Mr. Bellew strove successfully, and his performance could not easily be bettered.

Mr. Henry Neville's gallantry of bearing was of conspicuous advantage in the early scenes. For the display of his best gifts few opportunities were offered. Mr. John Clayton rendered, though roughly sympathetic, the rôle of a German musician, backed with commendable breadth and manliness of style. Mr. Clifford Cooper, as a Scotch doctor, was oppressed by the accent. Mr. Denny left nothing to desire as a college servant who follows his master through his various fortunes.

HAYMARKET.

With the substitution of "As You Like It" for "Queen and Cardinal" success seems to have revisited the Haymarket Theatre. All unlike the faint efforts at applause, which in the case of the former piece made but more evident the weariness or apathy of the public, were the laughter which at the first revival of the play attended each sally of Rosalind, and the ringing cheers which at the close of each act summoned before the curtain the principal performers. Two works of art have always presented themselves to me as irresistible. I never in my life opened Sir Walter Scott's romance of "Rob Roy" without reading from the point at which I commenced to the end; and I never dropped in to a performance of "As You Like It" without waiting to hear the epilogue. No land of enchantment is there in the world of imagination to rival that Forest of Arden. All that poetry and art, each divined on its soil, can conjure up is there offered, and the effect upon a sympathetic mind is irresistible and magical. At the Haymarket the delicious scenes are presented if not to perfection at least in highly effective style, and the result is a performance which, while it contains every element of popularity, appeals strongly to the cultivated taste. In Rosalind, Mrs. Scott-Siddons is seen at her best. In her woman's dress she is still uneasy and too demonstrative, twisting her frame into uncomfortable attitudes. When once she dons masculine garb, however, this exuberance, so to speak, of bearing is less out of place, and her performance, though archness rather than tenderness is its distinguishing attribute, is delightfully piquant and spirited. No lover of Shakespeare will fail to see with pleasure this clever and intelligent actress in a part so suited to her talents. In the cast with which the play is given there are several noteworthy features. The Orlando of Mr. Luigi Lablache is gallant and impassioned, and errs only in being a little too self-conscious in the scenes in which the fantastic wooing of Ganymede is carried on. Mr. H. Kemble Adam is an admirably conscientious and effective performance, and the Audrey of Miss Nellie Phillips is thoroughly well conceived, unconventional, and exhilarating. Mr. H. Macklin plays the banished duke with a quiet dignity which I have not seen surpassed, and speaks the lines with a hearty appreciation of their significance. A better representation of the character I cannot recall. Mr. Mathison, as Anon, sings the two famous monodies in excellent style and wins a well-deserved encore. As Touchstone, Mr. Percy Compton recalls his father, the most famous representative of the character the present generation has seen. Miss Emmerson is an agreeable Celia. Mr. Swinbourne's Jacques is conventional and to the taste of the audience. The musical accompaniment of the piece were delivered by a good chorus. That the representation as a whole is an ideal performance may not be asserted. There is, however, much to admire, and the visitor to the Haymarket may depend upon a pleasant and an intellectual entertainment.

An undertaking likely to be productive of gain to students of Shakespeare has been commenced at the Quebec Institute by Mr. Poel, who has formed classes for the thorough study of two plays of Shakespeare: "The Merchant of Venice" and "The Twelfth Night." A full explanation of his scheme was given on Monday afternoon by Mr. Poel, at the rooms of the institute in Baker-street, and Mr. Furnival, on the same occasion, delivered a lecture upon the plays that had been selected. Mr. Poel, who is well-known as an actor, took the part of Hamlet in the recent performance of the first quarto.

DORIMONT.

ATTITUDE OF THE TRANSVAAL BOERS.

A Times telegram, dated Pietermaritzburg, Nov. 9, states:—The 14th Hussars have just marched through here on their way to the port. The men look very fit, but dejected. Experienced colonists still maintain that the Transvaal Boers will attack and occupy Natal when the troops leave. They assert that when Natal was left by the Boers together, as they will on December the 15th, no one can say to what lengths of folly their passions may lead them. I cannot entertain the possibility of such madness on the Boer's part or of the bloodshed that must ensue should such an invasion be attempted. The 85th Regiment has sailed for England. The Calabria has arrived for the conveyance of troops home. A commission on native affairs is to be appointed. Bishop Colenso will be on it. Sir Evelyn Wood has just returned from a flying trip to the late Chief Langalibale's location in connection with the proposal for that chief's return. This measure is regarded here as most dangerous and likely to lead to a rebellion. The estimated revenue for next year is £600,000 and exceeds the expenditure.

THE GOVERNMENT SUED BY A LADY.

In the Queen's Bench Division, on Tuesday, Miss Phillimore, the plaintiff in the case of Phillimore v. Northbrook (who has on several previous occasions appeared in court), made a statement from which it appeared that the action was originally brought against the Earl of Northbrook to recover some documents, which she said were necessary to establish a claim she had to some pension or allowance from the Admiralty. She had applied to Mr. Justice Bowen at Chambers for permission to add as defendants in the action Mr. Gladstone, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. W. H. Smith, and some other gentlemen who had held official positions. She asked now to be allowed to add a clause for libel, the libel consisting of a statement that she was a lunatic, and also to set aside the order of Mr. Justice Bowen. She stated that she had been unable to get a lodging through the action of the Government, that she passed many nights in the street, and that she was now in the lunatic department of the City of London Union. She said further that when she was first there the shrieks were dreadful, but three lunatics had been sent to Stone, and now they were quieter. As to herself, she was no lunatic, and the guardians said that she might go in and out as she pleased; and she was not at all badly used. Still the doctors were all in a mess, and there were detectives about. She not only could not get her pension, but she also could not get a legacy which had been left her by Lord Derby's cousin, Mr. Baron Huddleston saw no reason for granting the application, and said it must be dismissed.—Mr. Beaumont, who was instructed to show cause, expressed a hope that it would be dismissed with costs, as that would afford ground for staying other proceedings.—Motion dismissed with costs.—Miss Phillimore said she supposed that she must appeal.

The *Levant Herald* publishes an official denial to the statement that the annual personal expenditure of the Sultan exceeds £7,100,000. On the contrary, the *Herald* says the expenses of the palace, including architects' and contractors' charges, only amount on the average, to £7,10,000 weekly.

The National Society for Women's Suffrage held its annual meeting in Manchester on Wednesday. Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., who presided, said he had no doubt whatever that his resolution on this subject would be passed by the House of Commons next session, and it would be speedily followed by a bill.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

The anniversary of the monastic expulsions was commemorated by a private service at the Capuchins' Monastery, Paris, on Sunday, and by a public service at St. Sulpice on Monday.

The Grand Sherief of Mecca has refused the request of Midhat Pasha for permission to make a pilgrimage to the Holy City.

On the day of the general elections in Germany, the Guelph party of the new Prussian province of Hanover intended to send a telegraphic greeting to the infant son of the Duke of Cumberland, at Gmunden, in Austria, but as the despatch was addressed to "the heir-presumptive of the Guelph crown," the Prussian telegraph officials declined to forward it.

Some time ago the Town Council of Larnaca, Cyprus, resigned in a body, and now Mr. Z. D. Pierides, the Mayor, has followed their example. He states that his resignation is due to his "having lost every hope of being able to ensure the co-operation and support of the administrative authorities in promoting the interests of the town."

Cardinal Gianselli is dead. A curious old Roman superstition holds that three Cardinals always go nearly together. Catarini died the other day; now Gianselli; and Pianebiano, Mertel, and Borromeo, are very ill.

The *Atla California* reports that a British ship, the Macmillan, Captain Gray, has arrived at San Diego, in California, by a new route from Europe, round the Cape of Good Hope and through Bass Strait. The weather is represented to have been splendid, notwithstanding that the journey was made during winter in the southern hemisphere.

The Cape Town authorities have granted a monopoly to Mr. Mellapens for the distillery of spirits from other products than peaches or grapes. Should he erect his distillery on the border of Natal, where molasses and concrete sugar are easily and cheaply obtained, it is feared that Natal and the Transvaal will be flooded with a crude and cheap spirit, paying no excise.

There is now being exhibited at the Boston Institute Fair (U.S.) a flag which claims to be the only existing relic of the rebel privateer Alabama. The high value placed upon it by its owner is indicated by the fact that, in order to secure it for exhibition, it was necessary to obtain a heavy insurance at an appraisal of 10,000 dollars.

It has been finally determined to hold an International and Colonial Exhibition at Amsterdam in 1883. The Governments of France and Spain having promised their support.

A public dinner was given at St. Petersburg to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the annexation of Siberia. The descendants of some native khans were present.

The construction of the railway connecting Tiflis with Baku is progressing. A survey is proceeding for a military line to Kars, and it is proposed to construct two other lines to the Persian frontier.

An explosion has occurred in the coal pits of Delme, Spain, causing the death of 15 miners and serious injuries to five others.

The Chinese gunboat Fanban, has had an engagement with the pirates of whom upwards of 200 were either slain or drowned. Nine were captured alive, and about seventy escaped. Eleven pirate boats were taken. The pirates were badly armed, having scarcely a hundred muskets among them, whilst the gunboat people were provided with rifles.

The Eagle Dock at Hoboken, New York Harbour, was burnt out on Sunday afternoon, with two full cargoes of merchandise. One was landed from the steamer Rialto, just arrived from Hull, and the other was about to be loaded on a National Line steamer for London.

The whaling schooner Delia Hodgkins capsized in a squall off Nantucket Shoals on Friday night. The crew, fifteen in number, took to their boat. Five died from exhaustion. The survivors were picked up on Saturday night and brought to West Dennis, Massachusetts, yesterday.

The application to postpone the trial of Guiteau has been refused by the court unless both sides give their assent to the delay.

In consequence of a south-westerly wind all the roadsteads in the Baltic are now free from ice, and navigation is unimpeded.

A man about 50 years of age threw himself on Tuesday from the top of the Vendôme Column in Paris. Strange to say, he still breathed when he was picked up. He was immediately borne to the police-station, where he expired.

A terrible typhoon has just ravaged Western Tonquin. Two hundred churches and 34 paragonages and colleges have been destroyed, with 2,000 houses inhabited by Christians. Six thousand Christians are ruined, and without resources. The losses are immense, and the distress terrible.

A resolution has been passed by the Transvaal Volksraad authorising the Triumvirate to call a mass meeting at Paardekraal for the 13th to the 16th December to offer up thanksgivings for the restoration of peace and independence.

It is unlikely that the trouble with the natives on the West Coast of New Zealand will extend, as Ta Whiao, the Maori King, has sent a message to the Government that he does not sympathise with Te Whiti. Ohama is said to have driven the Abakusai tribe out of his territory into the Transvaal near the Lumbere district. Fighting is also reported between Uteka and Umbabuku. These chiefs quarrelled before they submitted their case to the arbitration of Sir Evelyn Wood, but were both dissatisfied with his award.

Reports received from New Calabar state that another war is imminent there. For some time past matters have been unsettled owing to the embittered feeling existing between King Anakree and the powerful chief Will Brail. Several sanguinary contests have already taken place. The two old opponents Ja Ja and Oko Jumbo will in all probability join in the hostilities and, as formerly, take opposite sides.

The advisers of the United States Naval Department recommend the construction of forty-one cruisers and gun-boats, at an estimated cost of thirty-one millions of dollars. The ships are to be heavier and faster than the corresponding grades in foreign navies.

The new Viceroy of India is having a most successful tour. He has arrived at Agra, where he will remain until Monday.

The Turkish Government has signed a contract for 100 mitrailleuses to be employed against torpedo boats, and for 50 mitrailleuses for ordinary field warfare.

The census in France is to be taken before the end of the year, and is for the first time, to be got through in a single day. It is to show sex, age, birthplace, nationality, status (whether married, &c.), and occupation.

A large tenement house at the corner of South Fifth-avenue, the grand street of New York, fell the other morning, burying the occupants in the ruins. The number is unknown. Five dead bodies have been recovered and eight wounded were rescued.

Several ship captains, in passing the Dardanelles for Constantinople, have refused to submit to a new regulation, that they should make a formal declaration that they have on board no explosive substances. On exhibiting a list of their cargo they have been allowed to proceed.

Madame Adeline Patti will give her first American concert in Steinway-hall, New York, on Wednesday evening.

A fatal colliery explosion has occurred in Spain, fifteen miners being killed and several others injured.

Troops are now beginning to leave the Transvaal for England.

An Irish National Convention is about to be held in Chicago, in connection with the Land League.

We learn from New York that the transit of Mercury has been successfully observed from Mount Hamilton, California.

Sir Evelyn Wood has laid the foundation-stone of a new Dutch church in Greytown, the centre of a district in Natal almost purely Dutch. At a lunch following, the Queen's health was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Sir Evelyn Wood was specially cheered on remarking that a better acquaintance between the two races would bring about mutual respect and greater unity.

The Russian Government, it is said, has, through the mercer accident, discovered the existence of a secret convention between Germany and Austria for the future settlement of the Eastern Question.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Revival of the Home Rule League.

The Irish Times condemns strongly the new attempt of the long dormant Home Rule League Society to disturb the returning peace of society in Ireland, and treats its manifesto with ridicule, whilst not severe to the Home Rule idea within certain limits, including private bill legislation in Ireland. The Freeman's Journal, on the contrary, enthusiastically welcomes the resuscitated organisation, and declares that the Land Act, however successful, will settle nothing, and the self-government question is now the great and only one. The Home Rule League has been resuscitated, and at a meeting in Dublin, a long address, detailing Irish grievances and demanding a native Parliament was adopted, and ordered to be translated and circulated as well as in Ireland. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., spoke confidently of the principles of Home Rule triumphing. A resolution was passed declaring that nothing but an independent native Parliament could ever satisfy the needs, the hopes, and the aspirations of the Irish people.

Boycotting English Lovers.

The Ladies' Land League continues to hold meetings in Dublin and elsewhere. On Monday evening a Mr. Finn was allowed to address one of these meetings. He recommended his hearers to keep away from Archbishop McCabe's chapel, and told them that the English people must be got out of the country by hook or by crook, and the ladies should rather take a cup of poison than marry an Englishman. One of his hearers asked, "If we cannot get them"—no doubt meaning husbands—"what are we to do?" He advised them to marry none but Irishmen. He also stated that he would allow the police to die on the roadside rather than give them a drink of water. He believed that the Government would never interfere with the Ladies' Land League, or they would be condemned by the world. At Castlecomer the police invaded a ladies' meeting, and the leaders argued the question of their right to interfere. A resolution was passed protesting against the "unwelcome presence of two policemen," and demanding from them an explanation, "as according to one of the rules of the League gentlemen are not allowed."

Retirement of the Lord Chancellor.

The Dublin Court of Chancery was densely crowded on Wednesday, when Lord O'Hagan took leave of the Bar as Lord Chancellor of Ireland. The Right Hon. Hugh Law, M.P., his successor, speaking in his position as Attorney-General, paid a high tribute to Lord O'Hagan's great ability, zeal, and courtesy in the discharge of his duties.

Release of Suspects.

Mr. Patrick Peirick, of Brownstown, county Mayo, a suspect, has been unconditionally released from Kilmahon Gaol, after being detained for about six months. Mr. Michael Marsh, of the county Clare, has been released after undergoing four months' imprisonment. Mr. Matthew Healy, of Ballyvaughan, after having undergone five months' imprisonment under the Coercion Act, was discharged on Thursday from Limerick Gaol.

Outrages.

On Wednesday morning two men, named Patrick Russell and Patrick Langan, were drinking together in a public-house in Waterford, when a quarrel arose. Langan deliberately drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed Russell in the left side near the heart. Ring and Malley, the two men arrested on Sunday last for attacking a farmer's house, and firing shots therein, were brought before the court at Castlebar and committed for trial at the next Assizes. They were afterwards admitted to bail.

A farmer named Daniel Callahan, residing at Currovaugh, was found the other day lying dead on the road within a short distance of Tralee. A young man named Daniel Moloney, a farmer of Knockmore, county Waterford, was found on Monday, dead, in a pool of blood by the roadside, the head and face being terribly mutilated. A sum of £10 was found in the pocket of the deceased.

A man named Duffey, residing at Clonadd, county Westmeath, was fired at on Tuesday, and wounded. Duffey was at one time a prominent Nationalist, but recently rendered himself unpopular by assisting at an emergency sale. The wound is stated to be serious.

On Sunday night the police, while patrolling between Strokestown and Tulsk, were met by a large body of peasants, headed by a band, who refused to allow the constables to pass, and on their attempting to do so a melee ensued, in the course of which the police were stoned and several of them were seriously hurt. The police, it is alleged, retaliated.

A lodge situated on the seashore near Westport, and belonging to Councillor Buchanan, was attacked by a band of men on Sunday night, who smashed the windows and doors. The tenant was lately evicted from it. The horse belonging to the agent of the property also was tarred and its ears cut off.

Another person has died from wounds received in the affray at Belmullet a week ago—an old woman, named Deane, whose three sons were arrested by the police on the same occasion. At the suggestion of the Crown solicitor the same coroner's jury will sit in this case as in that of Ellen McDonough, whose body has been exhumed for the purpose.

A house and three ricks of corn, the property of a farmer named Dempsey, residing near Clara, King's county, have been maliciously set on fire. Dempsey recently took a farm from which a tenant was evicted, and has since been guarded by police. Two policemen were in the house when it was set on fire. The furniture alone was saved.

Arrest of Leaguers.

The following have been arrested during the past few days:

Patrick Carroll, lodged in Limerick Gaol; Messrs. J. A. Ennis, president Carrig-on-Bann Land League branch; Denis Crobie, member for the same branch; John Ryan, vice-president, Toulmin Land League; and Pierce Meany, secretary, the secretary of the Temple-lerry Land League; the secretary and treasurer of the Tophen Land League; Mr. James A. Ennis, of Wood-raiger, county Waterford; the farmers named Crosby, of Bannow, and Carey and Ryan of Ballinacorney; Patrick Kelly, son of a widow publican at Athlery; Mr. Denis Conry, resident of the Killalagh Land League; Patrick Leahy, the president of the Fieries, county Kerry, branch of the Land League.

P. C. Kelly and Peter P. Broderick, secretaries to the Athlery Branch of the Land League, have been arrested under the Coercion Act, and conveyed to Galway Gaol. Mr. Broderick addressed a crowd from the railway carriage, and told them to uphold the "No Rent" manifesto. He said although they might imprison his body, still neither buckshot nor coercion could daunt his spirit.

A Loughrea telegram states three arrests were made under the Coercion Act on Friday in this district. John Whelley, who was discharged by the magistrates on a charge of firing into a house, was immediately re-arrested under the Act. Andrew Kelly, an extensive farmer near Athlery, who was lately acquitted on a charge of malicious injury to machines, and Thomas Poole, a young man living in Derryboyle, were also arrested and sent to Galway Gaol.

Charles O'Mahoney, son of Mr. T. O'Mahoney, hotel proprietor and postmaster, Rosscarbery, was arrested on Friday morning under the Coercion Act and conveyed to Clonmel Gaol. He is suspected of being concerned in some outrages in Rosscarbery, where an attempt was recently made to blow up a house.—Lawrence Dinneen, of Killashee, county Longford, was also arrested on Friday morning and conveyed to Dundalk Gaol.

Mr. Dillon, M.P.

At a special meeting of the Limerick Corporation on Thursday, eighteen members being present, it was unanimously resolved to confer the freedom of the city upon Mr. John Dillon, M.P.

Killed in the Riots.

At the adjourned inquest on the two women killed in the recent riots, on Thursday, the mother of Ellen McDonough produced the bodice worn by deceased, the holes in which proved that the wound was caused by a bullet—not by a sword. The brother of the deceased stated that he saw a policeman knock his sister down, and when he attempted to raise her he was twice stabbed. It was also alleged that the police were drunk

and that bottles of whiskey dropped by them had been picked up. The inquiry was adjourned.

Father Sheehy and Mr. Healy.

These Land Leaguers arrived at New York on Wednesday. An address was presented to them by some of the Irish organisations. Father Sheehy, in reply, said: "My arm is weak, but it is still strong enough to resist tyranny. I was in a British dungeon, and am willing to go back there again. I would rather be with Mr. Parnell either in Kilmahon Gaol, or anywhere else, for my heart is with good old Ireland, and I shall die in the gap if necessary."—(Mr. Healy said: "I was arrested, and suffered my penalty, but I am free again; and intend to preach the Land League doctrine as long as I have breath in my body.")

Military Arrangements.

We understand that the military authorities at Dublin have expressed a decided opinion that it is not necessary to despatch any additional reinforcements to Ireland, and that although two regiments now returning from Natal are to be landed in that country, and one is to be sent over from England, these corps will act as reliefs, taking the place of other regiments which are to be withdrawn.

Thirteen applications were made on Wednesday in the barony of Fermoy for compensation for property maliciously destroyed within the past six months. The total amount claimed was £1,820. The sessions granted £960. In almost every instance the malice was traced to disobedience on the part of the applicants to the unwritten law of the Land League.

The tenants on the estate of Lord Plunkett, Protestant Bishop of Meath, came in a body into Charleville yesterday, and served notice of their intention to apply to the Land Commission to fix a fair rent.

The Sub-Sheriff of County Roscommon, with a large force of military and constabulary, was on Friday engaged in evicting tenants on Lady Tennyson's Arigna estates, who owe four years' rent. Only five tenants were evicted in consequence of the determined passive resistance of a large crowd. Three tenants paid all arrears, but the others said they were afraid to pay owing to threats by armed men.

The Freeman's Journal states that Mr. Parnell has expressed much discontent with the reduction of rents by the Sub-Commission in Ulster, not considering them sufficiently large. Two of the suspects are very ill, Mr. Kettle being threatened with paralysis, and Mr. Boyton having, it is said, lost the sight of one of his eyes.

Mr. Commissioner Greer on Friday delivered judgment in a number of land cases at Downpatrick. Reductions of rent were made of various amounts. In one case, however, the Commissioner fixed the rent at the original sum.

It is intimated that the Ballyshannon harriers will no longer hunt, in consequence of the opposition of the Land Leaguers. The last time the hounds were out, two of the huntmen were violently assaulted and the dogs stoned, some of them being dreadfully injured.

The tenants on the Marquis of Ormonde's estate in the neighbourhood of Carrickisnor on Thursday met Lord Arthur Butler, and declined to pay rent unless an abatement of 25 per cent. was granted. Lord Arthur said he must first consult Lord Ormonde, and the tenants then left without paying.

The Land-Commission Court at Ballina was opened on Thursday. In the case of Denis Gallagher, tenant, and Miss Florence Knox, landlady, the tenant said he had arranged with the agent. Being sworn, he said his rent was £17, poor-law valuation £25. Rent agreed upon, £8 10s. The agent's evidence being taken, the court fixed the judicial rent at £8 10s., the sum agreed to. Other cases on the same estate were similarly settled.

About half of Lord Kenmare's tenants in the Bantry district have paid their rents. It is said the remainder are deterred from paying by threats of a visit from "Captain Moonlight." They have refused a reduction of 30 per cent., and intend to appeal to the Land Court. On Thursday, at Longford, Thomas Fenton, secretary of the late Edgeworthstown Land League Branch, was remanded on the charge of threatening Constable Farrell, saying to him that he was a marked man.

The Freeman's Journal has published an account of an interview with Mr. Parnell, in Kilmahon. Speaking of the rent decisions at Castle Blaney, Mr. Parnell said the reduction of 25 per cent. was what he had anticipated, but so large a reduction would not occur in the south.

The effect would be to make many landlords bankrupt who had charges and encumbrances equal to the level of Griffith's valuation. In these cases the Government would be obliged to buy their estates. He thought a good many tenants would settle with the landlords out of court. Mr. Parnell complained that at present it takes £400 a week to feed the 244 suspects in prison, and to save the money they were thinking of being in future contented with the prison fare.

At a meeting held at Athlone on Monday of tenants on the estate of Sir John Ennis, M.P. for the borough, a unanimous decision was come to not to pay the rents demanded, and if the abatement asked for was not given to apply to the Land Court. There are upwards of 5,000 tenants on the estate, the rental of which amounts to between £18,000 and £20,000.

During the week ending Thursday, 48 persons were arrested and lodged in gaol in Ireland on the warrant of the Chief Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant. Two of the arrested were town commissioners, two were journalists, and several were poor law guardians. In the Tulla (Clare) district alone, 23 arrests have been made under the Coercion Act.

Archbishop McHale died at Tuam on Monday night, after having occupied the Roman Catholic Archbishop's See for the last forty-seven years.

Sir Maurice James O'Connell, nephew of the "Liberator," met his tenants at Tralee, and, with two exceptions, came to agreements which will be made rules by the Land Court. This is the first instance of the kind in county Kerry. Rents are lowered considerably.

Colonel Tottenham's tenants have all paid, subject to 15 per cent. reduction. Thirteen who have been served with writs paid rent and costs without any reduction.

The King's County hounds were hunted in the neighbourhood of Parsonstown on Wednesday, when they were met by a body of 200 peasants, armed with stones and sticks, who positively refused to allow the hounds to proceed until the ring-leaders had thoroughly satisfied themselves that certain landlords were not among the followers of the hunt. When assured that these gentlemen were absent, the hunt was allowed to proceed.

Mr. O'Kelly, M.P. for Roscommon, and now a suspect in Kilmahon Gaol, has brought an action against Mr. Harvey, stipendiary magistrate, for an assault alleged to have been committed on him on the occasion of the dispersal of the Land League meeting at Brook Lawn, county Fermanagh, last December. Damages are laid at £2,000.

The inquest on the two women killed in the Belmullet riots was resumed on Friday, but only two witnesses for the police were called. It was contended that they acted with great forbearance, even after they had been severely stoned.

Mr. Gray, M.P., has refused to accept a seat on the Dublin Town Council, in consequence of the rejection of his motion to confer the city freedom on Messrs. Parnell and Dillon.

Four thousand new applications to fix a judicial rent were received by the Land Commission in Dublin on Friday, making a total of 25,000 up to that time.

Mr. Parnell has written from Kilmahon to a leading member of the County Wicklow Hunt, enclosing a cheque as his subscription to the hounds, and stating that he is strongly in favour of maintaining the hunting, and hopes it will not be stopped.

The proprietors of United Ireland announce that it is their intention to bring actions for £2,000 damages against the police who tore down the contents placards of that paper.

Father Sheehy and Mr. Healy addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting of Irishmen on Thursday night. The charge for admission was 50c., and double that sum for reserved seats. As the hall did not fill readily on these terms, the people who had paid 50c. were permitted to take the reserved seats, and free admission was given to others. Father Sheehy made a rather violent speech. All his allusions to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Foster were greeted with prolonged hisses. Mr. Healy followed, bitterly assailing both ministers.

The expenses of Mr. Lowther at the North Lincolnshire election have been returned at £5,548, and those of Colonel Tomline at £5,383.

TRIALS AT THE ASSIZES.

Taken in Adultery.

At Manchester, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Kay, the case of James Johnson, charged with feloniously wounding William Yarwood, at Barton-upon-Irwell, on the 29th of August, was further considered. Mr. Blair prosecuted; Mr. Lersche defended the prisoner. This was a case of considerable importance, as it raised a point of criminal law which has seldom been decided. It appeared that the prosecutor and the prisoner lived next door to each other at Barton-upon-Irwell. On the 29th of August the prisoner went to Yarwood's house, broke open the door and discovered the prosecutor in the act of adultery with his (the prisoner's) wife. The prisoner struck the prosecutor violent blows on the head with a cleaver which he had in his hand, and so seriously injured him that he was in the infirmary for five weeks. Mr. Blair, in opening the case, suggested that it had previously been held that what would under other circumstances be murder was reduced to manslaughter when the provocation was the actually finding of the prisoner's wife in adultery; that, in the present instance, the crime was rather that of unlawfully wounding and not the felony with which the prisoner was charged.—Mr. Lersche, for the defence, cited cases supporting this view, but his lordship left this question to the jury, who, after an absence of unlawfully wounding, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and sentence was deferred.—His lordship yesterday, in passing sentence, said that he was reluctant to keep the prisoner in custody as to his sentence one moment longer than was necessary. After stating the facts of the case, his lordship commented on the provocation the prisoner received, being the greatest a man could have, and said that he (the learned judge) should not inflict any punishment upon him.—The prisoner then was bound over in his own recognisances in a sum of £100 to come up for judgment when called upon.

Charge of Murder against a Blue Jacket.

Charles Bates, a petty officer belonging to her Majesty's ship Turquoise, was tried at Maidstone Assizes on Monday, before Mr. Justice Stephen, charged with the manslaughter of William Johns.—Mr. F. J. Smith and Mr. Willoughby represented the public prosecutor.—The prisoner, who was defended by Mr. Croft, was captain of the mainmast on board the Turquoise, which was lying at Sheerness.—The allegation on the part of the prosecution was that, on the night of Oct. 24 the prisoner, who had been on shore, and that when returning to the ship, about nine o'clock at night, in consequence of some dispute or quarrel that took place between them, the prisoner had knocked the deceased into a dry dock, and thereby inflicted injuries which caused his death.—At the close of counsel's opening speech, Mr. Justice Stephen said it would be impossible for the jury to convict the prisoner.—Mr. Smith said he could not carry the case any further.—The jury therefore at once returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

Seduction and Murder.

John Aspinall Simpson was charged at Manchester on Monday with the wilful murder of Ann Ratcliffe, at Preston, on the 3rd of August last.—Prisoner was a young man 21 years of age, who had been in the employment of a firm of solicitors in Preston, and up to the time of the alleged murder was occupied in the office of the District Registrar for marriages in that town. The deceased, Ann Ratcliffe, was 16 years of age, the daughter of a publican in Preston. Prisoner was a constant frequenter at the house, and in the result engaged himself to her. The girl's father, being opposed to the match, forbade the prisoner to come to his house. The intimacy, however, was continued, the two meeting clandestinely, as many as three times a day for days together. The girl subsequently found herself in the family way. About six weeks prior to the 3rd of August the prisoner was overheard in the passage against the wall of the house, saying to her, "Have you got any more money?" She said, "No, I cannot always be robbing my father." About the same time the prisoner procured a form of consent, which he instructed the girl to present to her father to sign. Mr. Ratcliffe refused on this occasion to sign it; but about a fortnight afterwards, on his daughter again presenting it to him, he signed it. On Saturday, the 29th of July, the prisoner went to the shop of a hairdresser named Weights, and was shaved. On that day Mr. Weights had three razors, one of which he subsequently missed. The marriage was fixed to take place early on the morning of Monday, the 1st of August, but the prisoner made what proved to be several untrue statements, and it was again put off. On Wednesday, the 3rd of August, the prisoner and the deceased were out early together, and went to the Sir Walter Scott Inn. They were shown into the best parlour, where were supplied to them by a girl named Quigley. The prisoner called for two bottles of lemonade, which were supplied to them by the prisoner and Ann Ratcliffe had gone, but saw them sitting near the window together. About ten minutes afterwards, Quigley, hearing a sound as of glass breaking, ran to the room, and was met at the door by Ann Ratcliffe, running out with her hands up to her throat, from which she was bleeding profusely. Quigley went off to tell the landlady; Ann Ratcliffe, turning back, fell down upon the rug at the door, and never spoke again. The landlady, on entering the parlour, found the prisoner seated by the window, nobody else being in the room. She said "Why was this done?" He replied that he did not know. A razor covered with blood was lying open on the table. This razor was identified by Weights as one of his shop on the previous Saturday. The prisoner's hands were covered with blood. On behalf of the prisoner, a letter from Ann Ratcliffe to him was put in evidence. It stated that if her father prevented them meeting, she had made up her mind to make away with herself.—Mr. Foard, for the defence, contended that there was a total absence of motive for the commission of the crime, and that the facts spoken to by the witnesses for the prosecution were consistent with the girl having committed suicide. The learned counsel further urged that even if the jury were of opinion that the prisoner's hand was the one which caused the girl's death, his conduct and demeanour were such as to lead to the conclusion that he was of unsound mind.—The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty. When asked whether he had anything to say, he replied, "I'm quite satisfied." Sentence of death was passed in the usual form.

Jealousy and Homicide.

At York, on Wednesday, Joseph Taylor, 56, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Brownell, 28, at Bradford, on the 3rd of August, 1881.—Mr. Gainsford Bruce and Mr. Lockwood conducted the prosecution; Mr. G. Harby, at the request of the learned judge, defended the prisoner.—Prisoner was uncle, by marriage, of the deceased, and had lived for some time in the house occupied by her and her husband, Wm. Brownell, to whom she had been married for about five years. The house was situated at 70, Brooklynn-street, in Bradford. It was proved that the prisoner had frequently threatened to "do for" the deceased or her husband, and had on one occasion been convicted of a common assault upon the deceased, who also had once been summoned for drunkenness. This, however, occurred before her marriage, previously to which she had lived under the care of the prisoner. On the 3rd of August last the husband, who was at that time an assistant in an insurance office, returned home at about 9.15 p.m. from his work, and found the prisoner sitting at the fire, lighting his pipe. He said to him, "Where is Polly?" referring to his wife. The prisoner replied, "You must go down the wide passage to find her." He accordingly did so, and found his wife at the house of a Rebecca Lee, and asked her to return home, which she promised to do in a minute or two. The husband returned home, but went out again, and was absent for about ten minutes. On his return he found the prisoner and his wife quarrelling. It would seem that the prisoner had accused the deceased woman of having gone to sleep with a trumpeter living at a neighbouring house. The prisoner had previously made the same charge against her. The husband went away, and after further quarrelling, the prisoner stabbed the deceased about ten times in the breast and neck with a butcher's knife which he had in his hand. He at once ran away, and it was not until the 12th of September last that he was arrested. The only words the deceased made use of after the attack upon her were "Oh! I am stabbed." The Lord have mercy on

my soul." She died before medical attendance could be obtained.—The defence set up was that the prisoner was insane at the time he committed the act. The prisoner had a large dent on the left side of the top of the head, resulting from the fracture of the skull.—In the course of cross-examination it was elicited that 17 pieces of bone had been taken from the prisoner's head; that he was restless at night and complained of pains in his head; and that about twelve months ago he attempted to commit suicide by taking poison.—The jury, after an absence of 20 minutes, found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and he was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Attempted Parricide.

At Stafford, on Tuesday, James Swinnerton was indicted for feloniously wounding his father, with intent to murder him, at Wellington, in Shropshire. The prosecutor, an infirm old man of 73, was seated with his son (the prisoner) at breakfast, when the latter, without any provocation whatever, took a razor and proceeded to cut his father's throat. The old man, however, wrestled with him and escaped, after being severely wounded. The prisoner then left the house. No witnesses were called for the prosecution, but admissions made by the witness for the prosecution, in cross-examination, were relied on to show that at the time the prisoner made the attempt he was not in his right senses. The prosecutor himself affirmed that in his opinion the prisoner was out of his mind, and stated that he had always been of weak intellect, and that at the time there was a proposal to place him in a lunatic asylum.—A brother-in-law of the prisoner gave confirmatory evidence; but, on the other hand, the surgeon of the Stafford Gaol, called at the instance of the learned judge, stated that in his opinion the prisoner was perfectly capable of distinguishing between right and wrong.—The jury, after some hesitation, returned a verdict of guilty.—Mr. Justice Cotton, in passing sentence, said he agreed with the verdict of the jury, and sentenced prisoner to penal servitude for twenty years.

Heavy Sentences.

At York, on Monday, before Mr. Justice Cave, William Taylor was convicted of uttering forged notes purporting to be bank notes of the West Riding Bank, Wakefield, at Hull, on the 30th November, 1880, and Morris Fisher and John Tyrall were convicted of being accessories before the fact.—Taylor, who had been twice previously convicted, was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude; Fisher, who had also been previously convicted, to ten years; and Tyrall to seven years.—Both Fisher and Tyrall had in addition been convicted on other charges at the present assizes.—On Tuesday, Edward Gorman, 37, was convicted of the manslaughter of John Seely, at Leeds, on the 2nd of August last, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Light Punishment.

William Kean was indicted at Nottingham on Tuesday for feloniously obstructing the Mansfield and Nottingham branch of the Midland Railway with intent to upset and injure a passing train.—Mr. G. G. Kennedy prosecuted.—It appeared that on September 17, at about 8 p.m., a mineral train was approaching the Bulwell station on the Mansfield and Nottingham Railway at the rate of 15 miles an hour. There is at this point a level crossing, protected by two sets of swinging gates, only one of which is generally used, the other being a spare set. The gates were closed against the high road, and the line clear for the train to pass, when the prisoner came up and swung one of the spare gates across the line on which the train was coming, the train being then in sight. A porter rushed down in front of the train, and managed to swing the gate back just in time to avoid a collision. The prisoner was at once taken into custody, and when asked why he had done such a thing he merely laughed. It appeared that he had been in the service of the company, but had been discharged. The obstruction was such as might have thrown the engine from the line.—The jury found the prisoner guilty of doing the act with the intent of upsetting or injuring the train, and he was sentenced to 12 calendar months' imprisonment.

Attempted Murder and Suicide of a Lunatic.

At Manchester, on Tuesday, Henry Walker was charged with wounding Acton Walker, his father, and Mary Ann Hadley, his step-daughter, with intent to murder them.—On the night of the 9th of August, the prisoner, a factory operative, went into his sister's room, where she was asleep in bed, and stabbed her several times with a knife, inflicting serious wounds. The father, hearing screams, went into her room and found the prisoner in the act of committing this violent assault. In endeavouring to rescue his daughter he also received stabs from the prisoner. The prisoner then drew the knife across his own throat, attempting to commit suicide.—A medical man stated that he had been for some time attending the prisoner for fits, and in his opinion he was of unsound mind at the time of the occurrence.—The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity, and the prisoner was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

A YOUNG "OLD OFFENDER."—At Marlborough-street, on Friday, Mary Ann Taylor, a young woman, was charged before Mr. Mansfield with stealing a purse containing £12 odd from Michael Murphy, a servant, who said that he had just come from the country. The prosecutor stated that he met the prisoner and went with her for a walk in Hyde-park, and that he afterwards saw his purse in the prisoner's hand, and gave her into custody.—Some further evidence having been given, Ann Flint, warder at the Westminster Prison, stated that the prisoner, who also used the name of Bridget Welsh, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, for wounding, 1866, at the Central Criminal Court, for stealing, with intent, two years on the 26th Aug. 1869, at the Middlesex Sessions, for robbery from the person; seven years and three months' supervision on the 6th November, 1871, for stealing a watch of the value of £10, in the name of Bridget Welsh; and three months on the 25th September, 1877, at Marlborough-street, from the person, when her licence was revoked, and there were other charges against the prisoner.—The prisoner was committed for trial.

A blue shark, nearly eight feet long, was captured on Tuesday by fishermen off the Isle of Wight.

G E V E N C E Y.

OWING to the success which has attended the sale of this Champagne in a private way since its first introduction into this Country in 1871

MESSRS. JOHN C. HANDS and CO.,

the Sole Importers, have been encouraged to offer it to the public as being a Pure Wine at a very moderate price.

The principal characteristics of this Wine, apart from the effervescence which has rendered the Wines of Champagne so deservedly famous, are:—

NATURAL DRYNESS, not being made artificially and unpleasantly dry.

LIGHTNESS, being free from the admixture of any deleterious spirit; and

CLEANNESS, having a most agreeable taste, and not leaving any unpleasantness on the palate.

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VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

Everybody supposed that the kings referred to in Horace were some ridiculous old Lucumons of Etruria. It is pleasing to find that they were really kings in Erin a thousand years before Brian Boroihme, and that Mecenas himself was foiné oold Irish gentleman. HORACE writes a word *alevis* with a small *a*, but this was of course only his usual way of writing.

During the past week the Cornish fishberies were generally successful, the weather being stormy and favourable to the fishermen. The second consignment for the season of cured pilchards for Italy was despatched from Penzance per steamer *Adria*, of London, which loaded between 1,100 and 1,200 hogheads. The average price paid was 5s. per hoghead. No further catches have been made by the season.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS

Dr. GEORGE'S TIPS.—Monday, Nov. 14.—Sergeant-Major's drill at Head Quarters, 7:28 p. m. Thursday, Nov. 17.—Battalion drill at Head Quarters, at the Riding-school, 7:28 p. m. and also every Tuesday and Friday at Head Quarters, 7:28 p. m. 2. Firing at the Scrubs is discontinued until further notice. 3. The Annual Non-commenced Officers' Dinner will be given at the Hotel Cecil, on Monday, Nov. 20, at 7, for 7:20 p. m. Tickets may be obtained from the Committee, or at the Hotel Cecil. See Sergeant Jackson's. 4. The presentation of palms and medals will be made on Monday, Nov. 20, at 7:20 p. m. 5. The 10th Battalion will be disbanded on Monday, Nov. 20, and the 11th will be disbanded on Tuesday, Nov. 21. 6. The 12th Battalion will be disbanded on Wednesday, Nov. 22. 7. Drills will be discontinued after Dec. 15th unless further notice. A. H. BISHAM, Major and Adjutant.

Next Localities.—The 1st Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Nov. 14, at 7:28 p. m. The 2nd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at 7:28 p. m. The 3rd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 7:28 p. m. The 4th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Nov. 17, at 7:28 p. m. The 5th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Nov. 18, at 7:28 p. m. The 6th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Nov. 19, at 7:28 p. m. The 7th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Nov. 20, at 7:28 p. m. The 8th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Nov. 21, at 7:28 p. m. The 9th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Nov. 22, at 7:28 p. m. The 10th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, at 7:28 p. m. The 11th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Nov. 24, at 7:28 p. m. The 12th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Nov. 25, at 7:28 p. m. The 13th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 7:28 p. m. The 14th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Nov. 27, at 7:28 p. m. The 15th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Nov. 28, at 7:28 p. m. The 16th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Nov. 29, at 7:28 p. m. The 17th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 7:28 p. m. The 18th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Dec. 1, at 7:28 p. m. The 19th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Dec. 2, at 7:28 p. m. The 20th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Dec. 3, at 7:28 p. m. The 21st Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Dec. 4, at 7:28 p. m. The 22nd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Dec. 5, at 7:28 p. m. The 23rd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at 7:28 p. m. The 24th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 7:28 p. m. The 25th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 7:28 p. m. The 26th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Dec. 9, at 7:28 p. m. The 27th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7:28 p. m. The 28th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Dec. 11, at 7:28 p. m. The 29th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Dec. 12, at 7:28 p. m. The 30th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at 7:28 p. m. The 31st Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 7:28 p. m. The 32nd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Dec. 15, at 7:28 p. m. The 33rd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Dec. 16, at 7:28 p. m. The 34th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Dec. 17, at 7:28 p. m. The 35th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Dec. 18, at 7:28 p. m. The 36th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Dec. 19, at 7:28 p. m. The 37th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 7:28 p. m. The 38th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 7:28 p. m. The 39th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Dec. 22, at 7:28 p. m. The 40th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Dec. 23, at 7:28 p. m. The 41st Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Dec. 24, at 7:28 p. m. The 42nd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Dec. 25, at 7:28 p. m. The 43rd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Dec. 26, at 7:28 p. m. The 44th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at 7:28 p. m. The 45th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Dec. 28, at 7:28 p. m. The 46th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Dec. 29, at 7:28 p. m. The 47th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Dec. 30, at 7:28 p. m. The 48th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Dec. 31, at 7:28 p. m. The 49th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Jan. 1, at 7:28 p. m. The 50th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Jan. 2, at 7:28 p. m. The 51st Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 7:28 p. m. The 52nd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, at 7:28 p. m. The 53rd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Jan. 5, at 7:28 p. m. The 54th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Jan. 6, at 7:28 p. m. The 55th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 7:28 p. m. The 56th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 7:28 p. m. The 57th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Jan. 9, at 7:28 p. m. The 58th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 7:28 p. m. The 59th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 7:28 p. m. The 60th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Jan. 12, at 7:28 p. m. The 61st Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Jan. 13, at 7:28 p. m. The 62nd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Jan. 14, at 7:28 p. m. The 63rd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Jan. 15, at 7:28 p. m. The 64th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Jan. 16, at 7:28 p. m. The 65th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 7:28 p. m. The 66th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Jan. 18, at 7:28 p. m. The 67th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Jan. 19, at 7:28 p. m. The 68th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Jan. 20, at 7:28 p. m. The 69th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Jan. 21, at 7:28 p. m. The 70th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Jan. 22, at 7:28 p. m. The 71st Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Jan. 23, at 7:28 p. m. The 72nd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 7:28 p. m. The 73rd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 7:28 p. m. The 74th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Jan. 26, at 7:28 p. m. The 75th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Jan. 27, at 7:28 p. m. The 76th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Jan. 28, at 7:28 p. m. The 77th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Jan. 29, at 7:28 p. m. The 78th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Jan. 30, at 7:28 p. m. The 79th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Jan. 31, at 7:28 p. m. The 80th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Feb. 1, at 7:28 p. m. The 81st Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Feb. 2, at 7:28 p. m. The 82nd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Feb. 3, at 7:28 p. m. The 83rd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Feb. 4, at 7:28 p. m. The 84th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Feb. 5, at 7:28 p. m. The 85th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Feb. 6, at 7:28 p. m. The 86th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Feb. 7, at 7:28 p. m. The 87th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Feb. 8, at 7:28 p. m. The 88th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Feb. 9, at 7:28 p. m. The 89th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Feb. 10, at 7:28 p. m. The 90th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Feb. 11, at 7:28 p. m. The 91st Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Feb. 12, at 7:28 p. m. The 92nd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Feb. 13, at 7:28 p. m. The 93rd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Feb. 14, at 7:28 p. m. The 94th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 7:28 p. m. The 95th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Feb. 16, at 7:28 p. m. The 96th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Feb. 17, at 7:28 p. m. The 97th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Feb. 18, at 7:28 p. m. The 98th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Feb. 19, at 7:28 p. m. The 99th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Feb. 20, at 7:28 p. m. The 100th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 7:28 p. m. The 101st Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Feb. 22, at 7:28 p. m. The 102nd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Feb. 23, at 7:28 p. m. The 103rd Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Feb. 24, at 7:28 p. m. The 104th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 7:28 p. m. The 105th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Feb. 26, at 7:28 p. m. The 106th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Feb. 27, at 7:28 p. m. The 107th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Feb. 28, at 7:28 p. m. The 108th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Feb. 29, at 7:28 p. m. The 109th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Feb. 30, at 7:28 p. m. The 110th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Mar. 1, at 7:28 p. m. The 111th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Mar. 2, at 7:28 p. m. The 112th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Mar. 3, at 7:28 p. m. The 113th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Monday, Mar. 4, at 7:28 p. m. The 114th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Tuesday, Mar. 5, at 7:28 p. m. The 115th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Wednesday, Mar. 6, at 7:28 p. m. The 116th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Thursday, Mar. 7, at 7:28 p. m. The 117th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Friday, Mar. 8, at 7:28 p. m. The 118th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Saturday, Mar. 9, at 7:28 p. m. The 119th Battalion will drill at Head Quarters, on Sunday, Mar. 10, at 7:28 p. m. The 120th Battalion will drill at Head Qu

plunice with a vagrant and a couple of children, and the magistrate imposed fines of 5s. in each case, though the defendants had been fined three months in the same neglect and refusal. The defendants produced two daily newspapers of July 2, and contended that they could not be fined twice for the same matter and quoted from the newspapers a reply to Mr. Dodgson to Mr. Bird in the House of Commons. Mr. Garbutt said he should appeal.

The Mayor of Liverpool (Mrs. W. B. Ferwood) was presented with a "silver cradle" in honour of the birth of a daughter to the Mayor during his period of office. The testimonial consists of a complete set of pieces, the cradle being represented in a large central piece.

THE GARDEN.

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

I referred last week to the advantages of planting roses in autumn, and to the necessity of thoroughly preparing the soil before planting; in fact, rather than plant in unworked, unmanured land, I would delay the planting for a month or two. Half measures will not do if we want our roses to have a long, healthy life. A very long experience among gardeners and gardeners of all kinds has convinced me that nine-tenths of the disappointments that beset us are due to our own want of thoroughness in our work. I was asked the other day if roses could be grown amid the smoke of towns, and as this is a matter that may interest many of my readers, I will say a few words about them. Of course there are places in the manufacturing districts where the atmosphere is impregnated with matter or gases more or less injurious to vegetable life than the ordinary rural smoke, and in such cases experience alone will decide whether roses can be grown; and before spending any great amount of money it will be wise to experiment with half-a-dozen of the most vigorous kinds, and if they fail, then rose culture must be abandoned in the open air. But there are many places where roses quickly die in the open air. Yet they thrive very well under glass, and I don't know any more interesting way of growing roses than in a house where one can cut flowers all the year round. The

Rose House

should be light, and as roomy as means will permit, to give plenty of space for the rampant-growing noisettes, and the full-growing teas, which, under a glass roof, will flower nearly all the year. The borders should be well drained, and should have a depth of 18 inches or so of good soil. Clipped or broken turf and manure, two of the former to one of the latter, will be a good proportion. If the house is span-roofed, which is the best form, a border should run all round, and this border should be planted with teas and noisettes, for training over the roof. The central border should be raised, and may either be furnished with plants in pots, or have them planted in the borders. A house full of roses is one of the most interesting sights imaginable, and it may be had in the suburbs of our large towns, where roses in the open air are short-lived, or even fall altogether.

Roses for Difficult Situations.

Whenever there is a doubt about roses thriving, plant the following half-dozen as pioneers. If they fail, and a house cannot be had, then rose culture must be given up. Jules Margottin, John Hopper, Paul Neron, La France, Gloire de Dijon, and General Jacquemont. If they succeed, then keep adding a vigorous grower occasionally. The following collection of suitable kinds is got together. The following tea roses are well adapted for the rose house, and may be planted upon plan. Niphetos, Madame Falot, Safrano, Madame Willmox, Isabella Sprunt, Souvenir d'un Ami, Perfection du Monplaisir, Maréchal Niel, Moiré, Safrano a Fleur Rouge. I do not name these as exhibition roses, but as full bloomers under glass, where one can cut and come again.

Roses for Exhibition.

Excitement is a necessity of some people's existence, and none of us are any the worse for a little stirring up sometimes. The rose fancier who aims at winning prizes will have to rise early in the morning; he will have to think and study and read, and in all his doings he will have to be guided by the rules of the society to which he belongs. I know an amateur who, nine years ago, commenced rose growing. He began first to show sixes and twelves at the local shows; then he waxed bolder—and increased his collection, and went further a-field. And he has met with a fair amount of success. But he still confines himself to the rose. He says his old love satisfies him; and if a man wants to be in the front rank he had better not overweigh himself. Abel Carrière, Alfred Colomb, Anna Alexieff, Annie de Diesbach, Baroness Rothschild, Beauty of Waltham, Captain Christy, Charles Lefebvre, Comtesse d'Oxford, Dr. Andry, Duc de Rohan, Duchesse de Vallombrosa, Dupuy Jamin, Emilie Hausburg, Etienne Levet, Francois Michon, Hippolyte Jamin, John Hopper, La France, Louise Peyronny, Madame Lacharme, Madame Marie Finger, Midlle, Marie Bady, Marquis de Castellane, Monsieur E. Y. Teas, Mrs. Baker, Pierre Notting, Prince Camille de Rohan, Reynolds, Hild, Royal Standard. The above thirty varieties are hybrid perpetuals, but no collection will do better without a few teas, though the latter will do better if planted against a wall, if the district is a cold one, as they are not so hardy as the hybrid perpetuals.

Tea Roses for Exhibition.

Catherine Mermet, Souvenir d'un Ami Devonien, Gloire de Dijon, Marie Van Houtte, Niphetos, Perle des Jardins, Maréchal Niel, Babiana, Jean Ducher, Belle Lyonnaise, Madame Willmox, Celine Forestier, Triomphe de l'Europe, Moiré, Madame Bravy, Réve d'Or. It will be necessary to grow duplicates of all the best exhibition roses if we are to be successful. I was in the garden of a leading amateur exhibitor a short time since, and all the favourite sorts were grown by the dozen, and this is necessary in order to secure good blossoms on any particular day. But though there is a pleasure in winning prizes, in the same degree as it is pleasing to stand on a high mountain and feel the exultation of spirit which such a position gives, after a time the most exalted position grows wearisome. Alexander, we are told, sighed because there were no more worlds to conquer, and those people who fill their gardens full of roses of all sorts and conditions, without any regard to the honour to be won on the exhibition table, will have no cause to regret it. I give below a list of what may be termed

Garden Roses.

John Hopper, La France, Gloire de Dijon, Jules Margottin, Souvenir de la Malmaison, General Jacquemont, Senateur Valais, Alfred Colomb, Dupuy Jamin, Marquis de Castellane, Marie Baumann, Charles Lefebvre, Maurice Bernardin, Souvenir d'un Ami, Coupe d'Hebe, Comtesse d'Oxford, Duke of Wellington, Cheshunt Hybrid, Duke of Edinburgh, Baronne de Rothschild, Madame Victor Verdier, Ferdinand de Lesseps, Exposition de Brie, Celine Forestier, Marie Finger, Maréchal Niel, Mrs. Bonquet Homer, Captain Christy, Beauty of Waltham, Paul Neron, Common Noisette, Etienne Levet. I have included a few teas and noisettes, as they are indispensable for cutting, and in order to make this article complete for the present. I append a list of Wall or

Climbing Roses.

Jeune Desprez, Aimee Veber, La Biche, Lamarque, Triomphe de l'Europe, Maréchal Niel, Gloire de Dijon, Cheshunt Hybrid, Climbing Devonien, Perle de Lyon, Fulgens, Charles Lawson, Banksian Yellow, Dundee Rambler, Queen of the Belgians. We must not forget the Bouraunt roses, of which there are several varieties; and there is a class of hybrid climbing roses, well adapted for poles, pillars, or in really capable of doing, we must have it in all its forms, and those cultivators who confine themselves to exhibition roses know but little about it, but I have exhausted my space.

ADAM.

LAMBETH BATHS MEETING.—The opening meeting of the winter season connected with the Lambeth Baths was held on Saturday, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, who came in state. He was supported by Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bart., M.P., Mr. Arthur Cohen, M.P., Mr. Andrew Dunn, &c. The Lord Mayor, in opening the proceedings, said that it gave him great pleasure to make the exception of coming in state, but he did so in honour to the Rev. G. M. Murphy, who had done so much to improve, profit, and elevate the masses in South London, especially aiming at the fatal curse of intemperance. Mr. Andrew Dunn moved a resolution approving the work done by the Rev. G. M. Murphy, who had now been twenty-five years at the work. The resolution was seconded and carried. An address was then read, after which a purse containing 300 guineas was handed to the rev. gentleman by the Lord Mayor. An oil portrait, intended for Mr. Murphy, was exhibited. In reply, the Rev. G. M. Murphy heartily thanked those who had subscribed to the testimonial. He hoped that in the coming session every possible effort would be made to promote the work of religion, temperance, and education.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday morning, police-constable Sutton was passing down Castle-street, St. George's-in-the-East, when he heard sounds of firearms at the Blue Anchor public-house, which is kept by a person named Schmidt. The officer at once ran to the house, and inside the door in front of the bar saw a man named Timothy Shea, a labourer, of 4, North-East-passage, bleeding from what appeared to be a pistol wound in the head. Near him stood a man named Henry Day, the second officer of the steamship Supplichi, with a revolver in his hand. As soon as the constable entered the house, Day brandished the weapon to him, and said, "It's all right, policeman; but you had better mind that thing is loaded." Several persons who were in the house stated that Day had shot the other man, and the officer, therefore, procured assistance and took the two down to Leman-street Police-station. Inspector Older, who was on duty inside, sent for Dr. Phillips, the divisional surgeon, who examined the man Shea, and found that he had a wound, apparently produced by firearms, at the side of his nose. The ball had passed right through the cartilage of the nose, and had then entered the brain, where it still remains, the doctor being unable to discover it with the probe. After dressing the injury, Dr. Phillips ordered Shea to be taken to the London Hospital, where he is detained. The man Day was then charged with attempting to murder Shea by shooting at him with a revolver, which he said, "I have done this. I shot the man. I will own to the truth. I have been robbed in that house before, and I am—if I would be robbed there again night after night. I did not know who I had shot, but I knew I had done wrong as soon as it was over. My life was not safe. I gave the revolver up to the constable. I did not shoot him with the intent to kill him. There was a young woman there who robbed me a few nights ago. She had three or four young chaps with her at the time. I did not mean to kill him."—The revolver was found to be loaded with ball-cartridge in five chambers, and one had been recently discharged.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Two shipwrecked crews have been landed at Dover from vessels which were abandoned in the Atlantic in the recent heavy gale—the one, Captain Hanson and the crew of ten men from the Norwegian barque Helene, 300 tons register, timber laden, bound from Saguenay for London; the other, Captain T. J. Elliott and twelve men belonging to the English iron barque Verulam, 324 tons register, of London, bound from St. Helena with a general cargo for London. The sufferings of the Norwegian crew were very great.

In accordance with the resolution adopted at the public meeting held at Ramsgate on Tuesday, a fund has been opened for the relief of the 13 widows and 42 orphans of the fishermen who were lost at sea during the gale of the 14th of October from six of the Ramsgate fishing smacks. Six Messrs. Montefiore heads the list with £20, and the inhabitants of Ramsgate, Margate, and district have already liberally subscribed to the amount of about £700.

An influential committee has been elected at Cork to receive subscriptions in view of a public testimonial to Captain James Maxwell Brown, the officers, and crew of the Cork Steamship Company's steamer Uppus, in appreciation of the services rendered in respect of the rescue in St. George's Channel, under extremely perilous circumstances, of the 17 survivors of the Clan Line passenger steamer Clan Macduff, the seamen being subsequently landed at Plymouth. Sir John Arnott has led the list with £105.

During the recent gale six boats belonging to the Boulogne district are supposed to have foundered with all hands, numbering 102, in the neighbourhood of Yarmouth.

At a quarter past twelve on Wednesday night the Brenda, steamer, of Hartlepool, in going up Blackwall Reach collided with the Ocean Wave, of Yarmouth, Captain Neal, laden with malt, and sank off Samuda's Yard. No one was injured.

CONSERVATISM IN SECRET.—The Conservatives of the Leatherhead district held a banquet on Friday night, at which speeches were made by Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P., and Sir H. Peck, M.P., the members for the division. The Earl of Egmont, in responding for the House of Lords, regretted the change which had recently come over Liberal statesmen, and hoped that by the time Mr. Gladstone transferred himself to the Upper House his opinions would be somewhat different to those he now held.

LORD HARTINGTON ON INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.—Lord Hartington, in answering a deputation of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Friday, said he considered that a reduction of the Indian duties on cotton goods would be as much in the interest of India as of Lancashire. The Indian Government intended to provide immediately for the total abolition of the duty upon grey goods. He would not say what further remission would be proposed in the next budget, because he preferred that in a matter so greatly affecting the Indian people the proposal should emanate from India and not seem to be dictated by any industry in this country. At the same time the noble Marquis promised to send the information furnished by the deputation for the favourable consideration of the Indian Government.

MR. J. LOWTHER, M.P., ON IRELAND.—Mr. James Lowther addressed a numerous meeting of Conservatives on Friday night, at Clitheroe, and moved a resolution of commendatory of the policy of the Government. He twitted Mr. Forster, although entering on his task with a light heart, with having attained but scant success in administering Irish affairs, and maintained that, despite the assertions of the Premier that the bulk of the Irish people were hostile to the existing connection between their country and Great Britain, the link, however, should not be severed on that account. The Government had first acted in a partisan spirit in the appointment of a royal commission to report on the condition of the country, and had continued their policy by the passing of a measure which was without parallel for its confiscatory provisions.

MISS ANNA FARNELL.—Miss Anna Farnell attended a meeting held under the auspices of the Ladies' Land League in the Exchange Hall, Blackburn, on Friday night. She declared that the Government hardly dared allow criticism of their doings in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone's statement at Leeds as to the resources of civilisation led her to expect that the policy of massacre was about to come into operation, for massacre and English civilisation went together, and she had not been mistaken. She stated that the Irish constabulary were often guilty of cruel violence in making arrests.

THE LORD MAYOR AT BRIGHTON.—The newly-elected Mayor of Brighton, Mr. Alderman Hallett, gave the customary inaugural banquet at the Royal Pavilion, on Friday evening. The guests numbered about four hundred, and amongst those present were the Lord Mayor of London (Mr. Alderman Elliot), who responded to the toast of "The Municipal Institutions." The Corporation of the City of London, he said, had lived from its earliest birth, not for itself, but for the municipalities of England. He would point out that each town and object of municipal government was that each town should in itself form a power and an authority, and if each of these towns, having a power and an authority, had no connecting link it was useless.

Nineteen senior students of Pontypool College, Wales, were, on Friday, expelled for insubordination and transgressing over the juniors.

The City Press says that the late Lady Mayores (Mrs. A. M'Arthur) has been presented with a handsome bound volume of Lady Mayores's pictures by her young friends, in token of their appreciation of the pleasant gatherings she has provided for them at the Mansion House and at Raleigh Hall, Brighton.

As a brougham belonging to Earl Stanhope was being driven from Cheltenham through Riverhead, on Friday evening, the horse ran away, knocking down a mechanic who was crossing the road. Eventually the vehicle was stopped, throwing the occupants on the box seat (the coachman and a special waiter) with great force to the ground. A female inside the brougham escaped with slight injuries. Both the mechanic and the coachman were seriously injured.

ACCIDENTS ON THE LINE.

At Hockley on Tuesday, Thomas Butler, 37, the pointman at the siding near Desford, where the accident took place, was brought before the magistrates charged with the manslaughter of Alice Martha Whitstone, of De Montfort-square, Leicester, Kate Marion Wainwright, of Pontefract, and Clara Orton, of Coalville. No evidence was taken, the case being formally adjourned until the 18th inst. The prisoner was admitted to bail. Butler has been stationed at Desford for about six months, previous to which he was for 12 years in the employ of the Midland Railway Company at Ashby-de-la-Zeich.

A ganger, named George Hallett, was killed on Tuesday on the Exmouth branch of the London and South-Western Railway. He was working near Polsoe-bridge, about a mile from the junction, and seems to have been consulting his watch when the train from Exmouth at 9 o'clock approached. Before he was aware of his danger the engine caught him and dragged him about 20 yards. The driver did not know that anything unusual had occurred, and nothing was found. On examining the engine at Exeter, a portion of the deceased's watch was found upon it. He leaves a widow and seven children.

Major Marindin has reported to the Board of Trade the result of his inquiry into the causes of a collision which occurred on the 15th ult. at the King's-cross goods yard, on the Great Northern Railway. A special coal train, which left Holloway for St. Pancras Junction at 7 a.m., came into collision with a light engine and tender, which had come out of the locomotive shed, and was standing across the up-goals line to St. Pancras Junction (upon which the coal train was running), waiting to shunt into the north yard. Both the drivers were seriously injured; the fireman of the coal train was so badly hurt, that he died within a few days; and the fireman of the light engine was also injured. Major Marindin comes to the conclusion that this collision was caused by an unfortunate mistake of the signalman in the goods junction signal-box.

On Tuesday, Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquiry at St. Pancras Coroner's Court as to the death of Price Phoenix, aged 43, of No. 2, Wellesley-road, Kentish-town, a guard on the London and North-Western Railway, who was killed on the line on Friday morning last. The deceased, who was an old servant of the company, was guard of the Carlisle train, arriving at Euston at midnight. It was deceased's practice, in order to save walking home, to ride back to Camden on the engine which assisted the 12.5 a.m. express train from Euston to the North up the Chalk Farm incline. On Friday the Carlisle train coming in a little late, he missed his usual engine, and to save distance he walked along the line towards his home. Having gone some distance he heard a down train approaching, and stepped into the four-foot way of the up line, being unaware from the mist that the engine by which he was usually carried up the incline was returning until he was close upon him. Before he could get out of the way he was knocked down and run over. The jury, in returning a verdict of "Accidental death," added the rider, "That having heard that the rules prohibiting servants when off duty from walking along the lines had not been strictly observed of late, they desired to call the attention of the company to the matter with the view to carrying out the same in the most stringent manner possible."

THE PRESTON MURDER.—It is stated that a petition is about to be got up asking the Home Secretary to commute the sentence on the young man Simpson, standing condemned to death for the murder of his sweetheart, Ann Ratcliff, aged 16, at Preston.

IRISH BREACH OF PROMISE.—A case was fixed for the assessment of damages in the Common Pleas Office, Dublin, on Wednesday, the plaintiff being Isabella Mary L. Biggar, and the defendant Francis Morris Hinds. It was an action to recover £5,000 for alleged breach of a contract to marry. The plaintiff is a lady residing in the county of Dublin, and the defendant is a clerk and accountant in the office of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police. The statement of claim set forth that the promise to marry was made in the year 1874. Judgment had gone by default. Defendant now agreed to pay the plaintiff £1,000 damages and £50 costs.

MOTHER AND CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A woman named Edmunds and her infant, eleven days old, were burnt to death at a cottage in Milton-street, Swanscombe, near Gravesend, on Tuesday afternoon. About four o'clock smoke was seen issuing from the house, and a woman discovered the front room to be on fire. An alarm was immediately raised, and some workmen employed on a building opposite went into the room. There they found the unfortunate woman with her head lying on the bars of the stove roasting by the fire. On raising up the body the infant was discovered in the grate with its face burned. It was crying; but in consequence of the serious nature of the injuries inflicted the little sufferer soon afterwards expired. It is supposed that the unfortunate woman fell into the fireplace while in a fit.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.—At the Mansion House on Thursday morning the Lord Mayor (Mr. Alderman Elliot), on taking his seat in the Justice Room, addressing Mr. Gresham, the chief clerk, said it was a remarkable circumstance that in so large a and so dense a mass of people as had congregated to witness the procession on the previous day no accident had occurred and no ill-feeling had been displayed. Mr. Gresham stated that there was not a single charge of drunkenness, the cases being of very little importance. The Lord Mayor said that that was very gratifying; for the first year he was an alderman he had attended at this court after Lord Mayor's Day, and not only was the court crowded, but in a room below he thought he heard eighteen or twenty-eight cases, and one policeman astonished him very much by bringing up ten prisoners.

A PRINCE CONVICTED OF FRAUD.—A singular criminal case has just been tried at Berlin. Some time ago Prince Eristoff, a Russian, called on a firm of jewellers here, and, under false pretences, induced them to send to his hotel articles to the value of about 9,000 marks, for which he also persuaded the hotel porter to advance in payment the sum of 3,000 marks. Thus possessed of the jewellery, the Prince sold part of it, and was about to start from the Eastern Station for St. Petersburg, when he was arrested on suspicion of the instance of the confiding porter. The court had been refunded the money he had advanced, and the jewellery had been restored to its rightful owner, bringing the Court, at the same time, to regard these as extenuating circumstances, especially as the Prince did not intend to commit a fraud; but the Bench, being otherwise minded, sentenced his Highness to two years' imprisonment, and loss of civil rights for the same period.

PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY.—At Windsor on Wednesday the 40th birthday of the Prince of Wales was observed with the customary honours. The principal places of business were decorated with bunting, the Royal Standard being hoisted above the Guildhall. In the evening the newly-elected Mayor, Mr. J. Davenport, and Corporation of Windsor gave a banquet at the White Hart Hotel, to which Mr. E. Richardson-Gardner, M.P., and other guests were invited. The Prince of Wales's 40th birthday was celebrated at Sandringham in the usual manner. In the afternoon a dinner was given to the labourers employed on the estate, the Prince and Princess being present during the portion of the proceedings. On Wednesday evening the Prince of Wales's tradesmen dined together at Willis's rooms. The dinner was given in honour of the anniversary of his Royal Highness's birthday. The chair was taken by Mr. Herbert Dicketts (Messrs. Skinner and Co.), who was supported by some 250 gentlemen. There were several visitors present, among whom was Sir Francis Burdett. Sir Dighton Probyn transmitted the following telegram, which was read by Mr. Melton, the secretary:—Having submitted your arrangements for to-night's dinner to the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness directs me to express his thanks to the chairman of the day, and to add the hope that you will all pass a very pleasant evening.

Sir Garnet Wolseley will succeed Sir Charles Eliot as Adjutant-General of the Army on the 1st of April next. An inquest was held at Colchester on Wednesday on the body of the infant child of Mrs. Bishop, a widow. The baby was found dead in the kitchen copper, having apparently been drowned, and a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the mother.

POLITICAL ADDRESSES.

Sir John Holker and Mr. Ercroft addressed their constituents at Preston on Monday evening. In supporting a resolution condemning the Government for their Irish policy, Sir John Holker criticised the Land Bill, which he declared to be a radically bad and mischievous measure rendered necessary to the Government by its having allowed Ireland to sink into lawlessness. The Land League ought long ago to have been declared illegal, but the Cabinet had not been agreed, and had been demoralised by the terrors of the situation. The remedies for Ireland were rather the establishment of additional industries rendered admissible by the prevalence of just laws, the encouragement of emigration by State aid, and the creation of peasant proprietorship at the cost of the State rather than that of the landlord, but it was obvious that the Land Commissioners considered it their office not to fix fair rents, but to lower rents under all circumstances. Mr. Ercroft said the result of the election of last May was a pure and complete Conservative victory, and nothing else. He was not ashamed of the Fair Trade principles. (Cheers.) He had gained them by many years of study, and he had not seen a single solid argument advanced which had in one degree shaken them.

A copy of Lord Randolph Churchill's speech at Hull having been forwarded by a Liberal to Mr. Gladstone with a view to the Premier noticing the "villifications and gross misrepresentations" of his lordship, Mr. Gladstone, through Mr. E. W. Hamilton, in acknowledging the receipt of the same, said it was quite impossible for him to find time to enter into controversy with Lord R. Churchill on the subject of his speech, and he must leave his lordship's wild and reckless assertions to the good sense of the public.

Sir William Palfrey, M.P., addressing a meeting of Oddfellows at Taunton on Tuesday, dwelt on the question of Fair Trade. While deprecating the imposition of a duty on foreign corn, he advocated the giving of a bounty upon every quarter of wheat grown in this country. A similar policy in Ireland before the repeal of the corn laws had increased the bounties from £5,000 to £77,900. The expenditure this would necessitate could be raised by a duty upon foreign manufactured goods of 10 per cent., which would allow a bounty of 4s. upon wheat.

POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

At a meeting of the Huntingdonshire Conservative Association, held at Huntingdon, it was resolved to invite the hon. Oliver Montagu to stand as a Conservative candidate on the occurrence of the next vacancy. A new Conservative club for West Kent and Greenwich has been formed, and will be publicly opened on the 2nd of January next. The Earl of Dartmouth is the president.

Mr. J. H. Deakin, who represented Lameston in the Conservative interest, from May, 1874, until February, 1877, died at Worthington Park, his seat, near Lameston, on Tuesday night. The deceased gentleman retired in favour of Sir Hardinge Giffard, the then Solicitor General.

INQUESTS.

HARSH TREATMENT BY HOSPITAL SURGEONS.—Mr. Langham held an inquest, on Tuesday, as to the circumstances attending the death of Thomas Perry, a man 74 years of age, who, until recently, carried on business as a tobacconist at 43, Chandos-street. About the 17th ult. he was suffering from an internal disorder, accompanied by chills, and was attended by Dr. Watkins, of 16, King William-street, who gave him an order for admission into King's College Hospital. He was taken there on Monday, 31st ult., by Eliza Maxwell, his housekeeper, and, on arriving at the hospital, was seen by Mr. Holthouse, M.E.C.S., the house surgeon, and taken into a room. After waiting about a quarter of an hour, his housekeeper was called in to remove him home, and she found that an operation had been performed. The deceased was leaning on the seat doubled up, apparently from exhaustion. She alleged that she had no assistance, and that the deceased was trembling with cold, there being no fire in the room where the operation had been performed. She succeeded in getting him into a cab, and he was conveyed home and placed in bed. He was bleeding profusely from the parts where the operation had been performed, and continued bleeding until four o'clock on Tuesday morning. He died on Wednesday night about twenty minutes past twelve. Before explaining he said, "They have killed me; I shall never get over this." Mrs. Maxwell stated that she did not send for the doctor as she was so worried. She had asked the doctor at the hospital to keep him there, but was told that there were no vacant beds, but that he would send in a day or two.—Dr. Watkins said he was called to see the deceased on the 19th ult., and after prescribing for a stricture under which he was suffering, considered it was a serious case and wrote the letter asking for his admission to the hospital. He heard nothing more until the day the deceased died. If he had known he was in the hospital, he would most certainly have attended him. He had made a post-mortem examination of the body, which was fairly nourished; the internal organs were generally healthy. He considered that the cause of death was exhaustion from the shock of the operation, though he could hardly say death was accelerated by the removal from the hospital.—The Coroner: Was it a wise thing to allow the deceased to leave the hospital after the operation had been performed?—Dr. Watkins: No; it was not. Considering the deceased was an old man and in a feeble state of health, there were sufficient reasons for his detention in the hospital, under the circumstances of the operation, and had witness heard the position of house surgeon he would most certainly not have sanctioned his removal, as it was a case of urgency. If there was no room in the hospital, it would have been wise not to have performed the operation.—Mr. Edward Holthouse, the house surgeon at King's College Hospital, was called. He said that after reading Dr. Watkins's letter, and finding the deceased was suffering from the disorder above mentioned, he hesitated upon him with a catheter. There was no bed vacant in the hospital, and he did not consider the case one of sufficient urgency to direct an extra one to be provided, but promised to direct when a vacancy occurred. He was about to do so when he heard of deceased's death.—The Coroner: Don't you consider it was an unwise thing to have allowed him to leave the hospital after such an operation?—Witness: It was an unusual thing—in fact, it is a common thing to send patients away after having the catheter.—The Coroner: But looking at the age of deceased and the coldness of the night, do you think it was a judicious thing?—Witness: I know it was a great risk to do so, but I had no other course open to me. Witness did not consider the loss of blood so great a risk as the age of deceased and the coldness of the night. When deceased left the hospital he considered he would have been under the care of Dr. Watkins. He thought Mrs. Maxwell was quite alive to the necessity of sending for a medical man.—The jury found that the deceased had died from exhaustion, but at the same time agreed that the treatment deceased had been subjected to was not what it ought to have been. Medical aid ought to have been called in, but at the hospital more care ought to have been shown, and the deceased retained, or the operation should not have been performed.

WASHED ASHORE.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, at Blackpool, upon the body of Agnes Merril, aged 16, found drowned. Her father is a Bolton mill manager in a good position. The girl suddenly left home five weeks ago, and it is alleged that she was induced to visit Blackpool by a young man, who said he would give her 2s. a day. She took apartments and met the man daily up to a few days ago. She could not pay the hotel bill, and was taken to the police-station but was liberated. Some time afterwards her body was found on the sands, washed up by the sea. The jury returned an open verdict, and the police are making inquiries.

A lady has placed the sum of £250 at the disposal of the Committee of the Homes for Working Girls in London, towards the founding of a home in the south of London, to be called Garfield House.

GRATIS TO ALL.—To Secure Health.—Send to JOHN HUGH MARTIN, 222, Regent-street, London, W. for a free pamphlet on "Curative Medicine," by a gentle and almost imperceptible influence, penetrates and permeates every fibre and tissue of the body, curing the blood, and restoring to the entire system a vigorous and healthy state. (Advert.)

THE SEASON BEGUN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS.

The cry is still "they come!" Anyone would have said that Paris was full a week ago; but every day sees fresh arrivals from the country, fresh houses open, fresh equipages in the Bois or on the Boulevards. Everybody is out of doors, for ever since last Wednesday we have been in full tide of "St. Martin's summer," which nobody expected till the eleventh—a delicious season of soft silver misty mornings—glorious sunshiny days, with summer warmth to bask in, evenings gorgeous with sunsets in daffodil skies, and nights lit by an unclouded full moon. What if it has come a week too early, this gracious parenthesis in the threatening discourse which winter grumbles out as he approaches? The cold days at the beginning of last week were quite precocious in their severity; and if the winter weather is really going to be "delivered up to sample," all we have to do is to make the most of the sunshine while it lasts.

It is quite worth while, for one thing, to take one's seat of an afternoon in one of Tronchon's iron chairs on the sunny side of the wide avenue beside the Champs Elysees, and thence to watch the Parisian world, as it whirls and prances, strolls and chatters by.

Here is a group of dandies, pacing on their trim steeds towards the Arc de Triomphe, and chatting as they go of dancers and the gossip of the coulisces. These gentle youths affect a costume specially English, which they obtain at least from the tailors of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, complete in every detail. The suit of cheviot, the tiny partridge feather in the small "billycock," the boots, particularly brown and shiny black, dog-skin gloves studded with coloured silk, tie, shirt, stick, handkerchief, all from the same authentic source. "Look at them!" said M—— to me the other day, "a set of Frenchmen done into English—by Le Tourneur!" They meet and salute a few horsewomen in faultless habits; some of these are modestly veiled, with hair compact and glossy under their hats—best specimens these of the best style of Rotten Row—others with floating locks of gold or russet red, according to the "treatment" of the said locks by soap or vinegar.

Here are the carriages—here and there one driven by a lady, alone and erect in front, with a neat groom behind the carriage-hood. Most of these are dressed with a special dash and decision of outline, how obtained one can hardly be sure, but the effect is there. Open landaus pass quietly along; grave-looking men fill some of these, discussing evidently the Tunisian war, or Mme. A——'s last great dinner. In others, a group of matrons, in plumed hats and long mantles, are discussing the last fashionable probabilities, the ever "burning questions" as to skirts, short or long, tight or voluminous. Gay equipages in plenty, filled with a more than miscellaneous race of people, gay in colour, cut in style, noisy, careless, and brilliant—a motley world in good sooth. It is not without a pleasant sensation of relief and change that you make your way after a while across the Tuileries Gardens, where the guignols are surrounded by eager happy children, never weary of the veteran Punch, his tricks and tragic end, while others spear the fallen plane-leaves with pointed sticks, and carry them off in triumph, or whip the eternal tops, which seem the unfading joy of these Parisian babies. Yes! in a sense you breathe purer air in these old gardens than out there on the "Apian Way."

Up to the day after All Saints, which is consecrated in the calendar as the "Jour des Morts," the cold was glacial, literally—for ice of a respectable thickness had already made its appearance, and in spite of a lively sunshine, lasted all day on exposed sheets of water; so that all the new fur cloaks and muffs of the season had a fine opportunity of display. At church on All Saints' Day, and next morning, in the cemeteries, where every one repairs on the "day of the dead," to visit and adorn the graves of "their own," as the phrase has it, and where, it is to be feared, the expedition is regarded by too many as a kind of fashionable constitutional—healthy and reasonable. Doubtless many a true heart goes in loving memory to weep true tears over the beloved dead; but it is to be feared that it was a "typical" conversation which I overheard, on Wednesday, at Père la Chaise. A family party were pursuing their way leisurely along one of the narrow pathways of that city of tombs. Monsieur, with his hands in his pockets, was grumbling audibly, because smoking is forbidden in the cemetery. Madame, muffled to the throat in her majestic fur costume, was reading aloud the epitaph, and criticizing the monuments. "Bah! what an ugly stone! No taste at all in this! No chic! No imagination! How I should like to fancy you under such a trashy monument, dear." Then, before another stone, "ah! here is something pretty at last! here is something new! this is really quite tasty, I declare. Stop a minute, darling, I want to take the address of the stonemason."

Then they happened to arrive before the grave they had come to visit, and Monsieur began, "What a state this border has got into! What's the use of my ordering it to be trimmed for to-day?" Listen to that fellow," said my sarcastic friend at my elbow, "I'll wager he never sent any order at all, he is saying that for the bystanders' benefit." Meanwhile Monsieur and his wife, followed by their two children, munching gingerbread, turned slowly away. "Poor old father!" said Monsieur, "kind-hearted, wasn't he?" "Yes, but what a temper he had!"

Many people seem to have expected that on this particular "Jour des Morts" the graves of celebrated "revolutionaries" would be the scene of political manifestations, but I saw nothing of the kind, and I hear, in fact, that none such took place, none at least, that were of the slightest importance. A demonstration which had been organized by certain atheistical associations, was prevented by the energetic and prudent attitude of the authorities. This seems to be taken as a good augury for the future steps of the Government on the dangerous ground of religious politics.

The salons of the gay world are opening this week; the winter receptions are beginning. Among the most brilliant will be those of Lady Angelsey. The Marquis has a splendid hotel in the Champs Elysees, in addition to which he has recently purchased the prettiest villa in the Parc de Nemilly, so that, taking this with the news that Beauport is let, we begin to claim Lord Angelsey as a resident Parisian.

Madame Adam, also, has had her first dinner party. Among the guests whose names I have heard before were Messieurs. Tourgueneff, Gustave Doré,

and de Blowitz. Also, Madame Adam promises to be at home again on Wednesday evenings, with a difference from last winter in that ladies will be "admitted" to these receptions; thus changing their former purely political character. And, after a visit to Russia in January, Madame Adam will give a fancy ball, and, "then," say those who know, "we shall see—what we shall see!"

With regard to politics, one cannot but be aware as one listens all round, that the name of Gambetta exercises every day a more and more inevitable influence, and his nomination, one hour after the assembling of the Chamber, may be taken as showing that the deputies had a pretty clear idea as to what their constituents expected of them. I was present at what may in fact be considered the "opening" day of the assembled Chamber, the first day of the "Tunisian Interpellation" business. The audience, very numerous, was of a miscellaneous character, few fashionable ladies, and fewer pretty faces were to be seen. There were a good many "provincials," apparently wives, relatives, or particular friends of the deputies.

Precisely at two o'clock enter M. Brisson, the new President of the Assembly, followed by the Ministers of the late Cabinet. M. Gambetta, slipping his arm under that of General Farre, led him aside into a corner. What happened there did not transpire, but five minutes afterwards the confessor returned to his place, contritely followed by his penitent.

M. Ferry, President of the Council, made an elaborate and eloquent statement of the case for the Government, with regard to the war in Africa. It was amid a tumult of deafening applause, after an animated and effective peroration, that the orator regained his seat, where many hands were held out in welcome and congratulation, and it was evident that M. Gambetta was highly delighted. Jules Ferry had evidently scored. The next speaker was the newly-elected deputy from St. Flour. He, too, made his mark after his fashion. But what a fashion! His southern accent, his manner, his wild and violent accusations of the Government, his way of mixing all manner of subjects, *apropos de botte*, into the olla podrida of his speech, and something irresistibly square and obstinate about the man, upset the gravity of his hearers from the first moment he opened his mouth, and all sides of the Chamber alike broke out into that sort of laughter which is so fatal to argument. By the time his enormously long speech was ended, M. Amagat had rendered effective assistance to the party whom he had been so vigorously attacking, and everybody who was not yawning was making fun of the unlucky Auvergnat.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Marlborough-street.

HIGH JINKS AT THE WEST END.—On Thursday, Walter Cox, a young man, was charged before Mr. Mansfield, with being drunk while in charge of a horse and cab in Regent-street. Mr. Allen, proprietor of the horse and cab, said the prisoner had no right to be in possession of the horse and vehicle; in fact, he considered the prisoner had stolen the property. The proper driver of the cab, a young man named Litton, said that he left the horse and cab on the Guildford-street rank while he went to have something to eat, and on his return he found them gone. Mr. Mansfield fined the prisoner 40s., or a month's imprisonment. As he was leaving the dock the prisoner threw across the court, with considerable violence, a bundle belonging to Litton, and which he said he found on the box of the cab, his object, no doubt, being to injure Litton. No one, however, was struck by it.

Guildhall.

LIGHT FINGERS AT THE LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.—At the Guildhall, on Thursday, Thomas Best, an upholsterer, and William Davis, a saddler, living at 49, Broadman-street, City-road, were charged with stealing a purse from the pocket of a woman in London-wall. Detective Hagan said that about noon on the previous day he saw the two prisoners pushing about in the crowd which was waiting to see the Lord Mayor's show. He saw Davis put his hand into the pockets of several women, while Best covered him. A woman passed, and they followed her. Davis put his hand into her outer pocket and took out the purse produced. They then went into Bell-alley, where he caught hold of Davis, and said, "Give me the purse you took from that lady's outer pocket." He replied, "I have not got any purse." Witness said, "I know you have, and I shall search you." Davis then took the purse produced from under his waistcoat, and gave it to him, at the same time saying, "I do not think there is much in it—it is very light." He took him into custody, and in the purse was found a pencil, and a part of a letter with an address in Thayer-street, Manchester-square. Alderman Haddley remanded the prisoners.—David Sampson, 69, White-street, Bethnal-green, labourer, was charged with stealing a gold watch, value 45s., the property of Mr. Edwin Harding Bartlett, of Belgrave House, Langham, Essex, silk merchant.—Mrs. Bartlett said that she came to town yesterday, and about half-past two o'clock was in Old Broad-street. She was wearing her watch in her outside jacket pocket attached to a chain, when suddenly she found her watch was gone. The prisoner was running from her, and she caught hold of him, and accused him of stealing it. He broke from her, and the crowd separated them, but the police pursued and caught him with the watch on him. The box of the watch was broken, but not the chain.—Detective Sagar asked for a reward, as it was thought the prisoner would be recognised.—The reward was granted.

Lambeth.

"NOT QUITE DECENT." George Knight, 12 years of age, was charged before Mr. Ellison with being drunk and incapable at Brixton while in charge of a donkey and barrow. Sergeant 23 W said that at about a quarter to nine o'clock on Monday night he saw a crowd around a barrow on which the defendant was lying. He was very drunk and quite unable to stand. Mr. Ellison told the prisoner that he had to go to the police station. He was not quite drunk. Mr. Ellison: It is a shocking thing to see a boy in such a position. The police officer, in answer to the magistrates, said he understood several other lads rode with the defendant in the barrow from Croydon, and that they gave him a quantity of drink. Mr. Ellison ordered the defendant to be taken to the workhouse for a week, and further inquiries made.—The defendant set up a loud cry when taken from the dock.

Bow-street.

A DEPRIVATE REVENGE.—A powerfully-built young man, named John Lee, was charged with being drunk and assaulting the police. In consequence of the use of foul and abusive language the prisoner was requested to leave the Red Lion and Still, Drury-lane, and upon refusing, Police-constable 389 E was called in to effect him. He found the prisoner in a skittle-alley at the back of

the premises, making use of very bad language. Upon attempting to eject him the prisoner seized him round the body, and threw him with great violence against the wall, and threatened to "do for him." He succeeded in getting the prisoner out of the house, when he made violent efforts to strike witnesses in the face, and threw him down again. As he was getting up the prisoner placed his head between witnesses' legs, and threw him over his head. Other constables came to assist witness, but on the way to the station he was thrown down again, while the other constables were kicked by the prisoner, who succeeded in breaking from them. He was, however, recaptured, and with the greatest difficulty removed to the station.—Mr. Vaughan sentenced him to a month's imprisonment.

Wandsworth.

"PESTS OF THE PARKS."—On Tuesday, Richard Scott, who was described as a gentleman, residing at Hampstead, was charged with insulting three young girls in Battersea-park.—Jane Elsie Perry, 15, living in Hosiery-lane, Smithfield, said on Monday afternoon she rode on the river with another girl, and they got off at the wrong pier. They walked through Battersea-park with a girl, who offered to show them the way. Feeling tired, she sat down on a seat on which the prisoner was sitting reading a newspaper. He spoke to her and followed her and the other girls to another seat, where he offered her money, but she refused to take it.—Alice Elizabeth Lemon, 12, and Ann Susanah M'Ferson, 13, living in Beal-lane, Southwark, gave confirmatory evidence.—The girls were closely cross-examined by the prisoner, and they denied asking him for money to ride home. They also stated that he was not sitting on the second seat at the time they went up to it.—William Shepherd, one of the park constables, said he took the prisoner into custody in consequence of a complaint from Clements.—The prisoner read a statement showing that the girls were giggling and laughing. To escape their company he changed seats. They came to the second seat and asked for money. He was wholly unconscious of doing any thing wrong.—Mr. Shell said he was satisfied that the charge was made out against the prisoner, who was one of the pests of the parks. Young girls could not take a walk in the parks without being annoyed by men prowling about in that way. He committed the prisoner for three months' hard labour.

Marylebone.

ROBBING THE DEAD.—Mary Davier, 32, domestic servant, living at College-road, Kilburn, was charged with offering in pledge a gold seal, value 25s. The prisoner in offering the seal in pledge at Mr. Edwards's, 79, Henry-street, St. John's-wood, said it belonged to her sister, who lived at Notting-hill. Seeing it was a valuable one, and had a crest on it, Mr. Edwards refused either to lend money on it or to give it back to the prisoner, who quickly left the shop. She was followed, and stopped by a constable. It was afterwards found that the seal had belonged to Madame Belera, who recently died at 9, Marlborough-place, St. John's-wood, and that the prisoner had lately been employed there occasionally as a servant. In defence she stated that she found the seal in some rubbish at the house, and which she was going to throw away. Mr. Mansfield fined her 10s. or one month's imprisonment.

Westminster.

AN ACTRESS AND HER HUSBAND.—On Tuesday, among other applicants for advice, a lady who gave the name of Mary Phillips, King of 8, Holden-terrace, Grosvenor-gardens, South Brompton, was asked for a protection order against her husband, Mr. Josiah Phillips King, to whom she was married in November, 1875, at the Sheriff's Court, Edinburgh. They left Scotland, and went to America, but returned in April, 1876, and resided in apartments in Glasgow. On the 1st of May in that year her husband left the house during her absence, packing up his clothes and taking them away, leaving a note to say that he should never return to her. She accordingly went home to her mother's house in Dundee, and her husband came the following day and created a disturbance at the house, but afterwards left. She had not seen him since; he had never written to her, and had not sent one penny towards her support.—Mr. Partridge, seeing that the applicant was accompanied by a gentleman, asked whose was the gentleman with him. He was her brother, and she was staying with him. He was an actor at the Adelphi, and she was an actress. She had saved money in her profession and accumulated property, and wished it protected. She believed her husband was in California.—Mr. Partridge, after further inquiries, granted a protection order from May 1st, 1876.

"UP GUARDS, AND AT 'EM!"—On Thursday, Alfred Shea, a private in the 2nd Battalion of Coldstream Guards, was charged on remand with being drunk and riotous, and using obscene language. He was further charged with a violent assault on a civilian, named Alfred Wright, but the latter did not appear.—An officer from the regiment attended.—The evidence showed that early on last Sunday morning there were two corporals of the Coldstream Guards using bad language at Hyde-park-corner. They were told by the police to go to the barracks, but they refused to do so, and walked up and down the edge of the pavement, and then one of them called on them to assist, and "give them a hand," and they'd cheer the streets. The prisoner and the other soldier asked the commandant of the corporals, and a general attack was made on every one that passed. The people were knocked down and kicked about their heads and bodies; but fortunately for the soldiers, no one proposed to them to be engaged. One of the corporals ran away when a lance arrived, and the other prisoner and his comrade were taken to the station-house. The prisoner was detained, and the other two taken to barracks, tried by court-martial on Wednesday and sentenced.—There was a defence, and the prisoner was sentenced to one month's hard labour in default of paying a penalty of 45s. His character was "bad." Frederick Palmer, character, was fined 5s. for being drunk and using bad language on Wednesday evening at Castle-street, Westminster, on Wednesday evening, he went to prison.—James Grant, a soldier in the 2nd Battalion of Scots Guards, was charged with being drunk and riotous, and using bad language at Pimlico-road.—He was fined 5s. or seven days. A man paid the money, and the prisoner left the court laughing.

Thames.

A FURY.—Margaret Clark, a young woman, was charged on Wednesday with committing a violent assault on June Allen, of 25, Turner-street, Commercial-road, E. It appeared that the woman had a grievance against each other. On Tuesday night the complainant was crossing the road from her own house to a public-house, when the prisoner threatened to take her life, drew a poker from under her apron and struck her a violent blow on the top of the head, inflicting a wound which bled profusely, and she fell back in an insensible condition. On recovering she went to the London Hospital and had the wound dressed.—Charles Everett, 331 K, took the prisoner into custody, and in answer to the charge she said, "I did it, but they are always getting on to me." Mr. Lushington sentenced the prisoner to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Southwark.

WHOLESALE AFFROUNT.—Martha Stone, 49, dressmaker, of 88, Alderman-street, Bermondsey, was charged on Wednesday with stealing upwards of 80 pieces of silk, cloth, and other materials entrusted to her to make up by a number of ladies residing in Bermondsey, between May last and the present month. Upwards of 20 ladies were in court to prosecute the prisoner, and nearly a cartload of property was produced by the constable, who had found it pledged at two pawnbrokers in Bermondsey.—Mr. Stace committed her to the sessions for trial.

A PAROCHIAL BROUHA.—On Thursday, the Commissioners of Excise sought to recover from the guardians of St. Saviour's Union, penalties for keeping a carriage and employing a male servant without being duly licensed. It was shown that the brougham was only used for the conveyance of lunatic and insane patients, and that the suggestion of the magistrates the summonses were withdrawn.

Clerkenwell.

CHARGE AGAINST A SOLICITOR.—Mr. Robert Burton Johnson, solicitor, of 11, Chapel-street, Bedford-row, appeared on Wednesday to answer an adjourned summons taken out against him by Mr. Edmund Ashman, tailor, of 28, St. Martin's-lane, and which charged him

with, on or about May 18th last, having been entrusted as an attorney with the sum of £15, the moneys of Mr. Ashman, with a direction in writing to apply it for a certain purpose, unlawfully did, in violation of good faith and contrary to the terms of such direction, convert the said money to his own use and benefit.—Mr. Bealey attended for the prosecution, and Mr. H. C. Richards for the defence.—Mr. Hannay said he was quite satisfied no jury would convict, and dismissed the complaint.—A certificate of dismissal was asked for, but the application was refused.

Hammersmith.

THE CAPTIVE LOVER.—Mrs. Helmore, the mother of the young man who was ordered to find two sureties in £500 each to keep the peace towards Miss Grierson, whom he had persistently annoyed with his addresses for seven years, attended on Wednesday with two ladies to bail out her son.—Police-sergeant Seymour objected to the first lady, who was single, and stated that she took her house on Tuesday only.—The applicant, who held an agreement in her hand, said it was signed.—Sergeant Seymour said there was not any furniture in the house, and he was instructed to remove into the house. She was worth more than £500.—Mr. Shell pointed out to Mrs. Helmore, who wished him to hear the second lady, that he could not accept bail unless the police were satisfied with it.

A BLIND CUT-THROAT.—William King, a blind fuseseller, living in Bangor-street, Notting-hill, was finally examined on a charge of attempting to murder Maria Bailey, with whom he had been cohabiting, by cutting her throat with a razor.—Mr. Poland, who conducted the prosecution for the Treasury, informed the magistrate that the woman, whose deposition was taken by him while she was lying in a dangerous state in the West London Hospital, had recovered, and had been brought to the court in a cab.—Mr. Paget read the deposition, which stated that on the 13th ult. the prisoner was drunk and ill-tempered. She refused to drink any more. He then took hold of her quietly and she felt the razor go into the corner of her throat in a direct course. She kept the wound closed as well as she was able, and ran to the police-station. Before cutting her throat, he abused and threatened her. The injured woman, who was also blind, was led into the witness-box, and said the deposition was quite correct.—The prisoner said it was false, as he never touched the razor. She cut her own throat.—Mr. Paget committed the prisoner for trial.

Greenwich.

MISSING.—A respectable-looking woman, living at 13, Balldon-street, New-cross, applied to Mr. Balguy for his advice concerning the disappearance of her two daughters, Eleanor Green, aged 15, and Jane, aged 12. She stated that they left home on the 27th of October while she was ill in bed, robbing her of 42 and taking a considerable quantity of wearing apparel. She feared they had got into bad company, and that they had been enticed away. She had applied to the police, who had failed to trace them. Both girls were fair, and one had her hair cut very short.—Mr. Balguy said no doubt publicity would be given to the matter.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Joseph Duffy, 35, an itinerant musician, of 9, Napier-street, New-cross, surrendered to his recognisance on Wednesday to answer the charge of obtaining 21s. by false pretences, the money of William Waller, butcher, of 88, Loampit-vale, Lewisham. On October 22nd a respectable-looking man, identified by the prosecutor and Henry Barker, his shopboy, as the accused entered the shop, and ordered a leg of mutton to be sent to Mr. Jordan's, Heath-terrace. He met the boy on the way, and after looking at the meat, said it was too skinny, and told him to go and get 2lb. of rump-steak and bring back change for a sovereign. The boy did so, and on returning was again met by the man, who took the change, and said he was going on to the shop to ask his master what he meant by sending such mutton, and telling the boy to take the steak to his house. The man proved to be unknown to Mr. Jordan's. On Tuesday last week the prosecutor saw Duffy playing a musical instrument, when both he and his boy identified him as the man who had ordered the meat, and he was given into custody. Duffy claimed he could prove his innocence if given an opportunity, and the case was adjourned.—Police-constable 284 City police, now called in the accused's behalf, said he was on private service duty on the day in question, and remembered the prisoner playing his instrument in Printing-house-square. He noticed him particularly. This was at the time Duffy was alleged to have been at Lewisham.—Police-constable Kavanagh, 226 R, also gave evidence in support of the alibi.—Police-constable 236 A reserve, who took the prisoner into custody, said he answered the description given of the man wanted.—Mr. Balguy discharged the accused, telling him he left the court with a clear character. The accused said he should bring an action against Wallace.

IT'S NOT MINE.—Grenfell Radcliffe, a young gentleman, about 17 or 18 years of age, living at Ice-terrace, Ice, appeared on Friday to answer at the instance of Anne Barrett, 17, servant, to show cause why he should not be adjudged the father of her illegitimate child. The complainant had been in the service of the defendant's mother for about four years, and the intimacy was secret to her having taken place in December and January last.—Mr. Radcliffe, solicitor for the complainant, produced a letter written to the complainant by a youth named Toulman, living at Shepherd's Bush, a companion of the defendant, stating that he could bring forward others, of whom he himself was one, who had also been intimate with her, but that if she kept in from defendant's mother, they defendant and himself would allow her five shillings a week.—Mr. De Rutten, the magistrate, questioned the witness, amidst laughter, as to whether he wished to claim the paternity of the child, or enter into a joint liability with the defendant, but witness replied in the negative. Cross-examined, he admitted he knew of no others who had been intimate with the complainant, but declared that he had had intercourse with her at Mrs. Radcliffe's.—For the defence it was sought to show that the intimacy with the defendant took place not in December or January, but at a time which showed he could not be the father. It was declared the complainant was trying to shift the paternity to the defendant because she knew he had means.—Mr. De Rutten, however, administered a severe rebuke to the witness Toulman, and made an order for payment of 5s a week till the child attained the age of 16, and 42 3s. costs.

ALLEGEDLY A CITY MERCHANT.—At the Mansion House, on Friday, Mr. W. E. Chalmers, tea merchant, of New Broad-street, was charged with publishing a libel concerning Mr. Lockland McIntosh, formerly his partner. The allegation was that defendant stated in a letter that complainant had committed forgery at Glasgow; that he absconded and was traced to Acot, where he was found in the company of a girl; that he escaped by disguising himself in the female's clothes and went over to Acot-lane Chapel; that there he was re-admitted his misconduct and consented to return with the detectives who had been put on his track; and that a prosecution had been prevented by the intervention of defendant's friends and the surrender of a policy of insurance.—Complainant denied that there was any truth in these statements.—Defendant was committed for trial, bail being accepted.

A SAD WEDDING DAY.—At Sheffield, on Wednesday, Mr. Wightman, conner, held an inquiry into the death of Annetta Turner, who died under very painful circumstances on Monday, her wedding day. In the morning she was married to Joseph Turner, an iron-plater, and went home with her husband to his house at Brightside, one of the suburbs. The husband, who was not sober, went to bed, leaving his bride downstairs apparently in good health. Awakening in the evening, he discovered his wife lying on the floor, to all appearance "nicely asleep." A friend, believing she was unwell, bathed her forehead with vinegar, and the husband covered her with wraps, after which he went to the Huntsman's Inn. He stayed at the public-house until a quarter to eleven o'clock at night, and then went home. His bride was still lying on the floor, and frothed at the mouth. Finding she was dying, he went for assistance, but on his return she was dead.—The medical evidence was to the effect that the deceased had fallen downstairs and died from an effusion of blood on the brain. It was elicited that the husband was intoxicated when he returned home, and did not know how long he had been away. The verdict was that the woman had died from effusion of the brain caused by a fractured skull.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A GOVERNESS.

On Friday, Dr. Danford Thomas, coroner for Central Middlesex, held an inquest at the Buffalo's Head, Marylebone-road, concerning the death of Miss Caroline Eliza Perry, aged 19, daughter of Mr. John Vosey Perry, baker and confectioner, of Christow, Exeter, who died under mysterious circumstances while on a visit to some friends at 46, Edgware-road.—Julia Perry, mother of the deceased, stated that her daughter had been a governess for the last 15 or 16 months. She came up to London to visit her aunt at 46, Edgware-road, on the 22nd of September. On Monday last witness received a telegram, stating that her daughter had been seized with a fit of apoplexy. Witness came to London, and found that she was dead.—Mrs. Caroline Hudson, widow, residing at 46, Edgware-road, said she was a dressmaker. The deceased came to visit her two months ago. She had a bad cough then, but otherwise was in good health, and she remained so up to Sunday last. Witness went out on Monday morning, and when she returned about eleven o'clock she was told that the deceased was lying ill in the sitting-room. She went in and saw the deceased lying stretched on the couch. She was quite sensible, and said she was very ill. The witness asked Mr. Miles, a friend, who had just come in, to go for a doctor. Dr. Rayner came and asked the witness to leave the room. The servant remained with the deceased, who died in about an hour afterwards. The deceased had been out once with Mr. Lynch, a traveller, but the witness did not know whether she had any male acquaintance. It was the custom of the deceased to take walks every morning by herself in the park.—Emily Lower, servant to Mrs. Hudson, said: On Monday morning deceased got up at seven o'clock, and had her breakfast as usual. Mrs. Hudson went out about a quarter to nine. The deceased asked witness what she could do with her clothes, which were in some rooms that had been engaged by a Captain Day. Shortly afterwards witness found her lying on the couch in the drawing-room and hysterical. After a while she asked witness for a cup of tea, and also begged that she would not leave her. She said she had done something wrong, repeating this twice. Witness asked her what she had done, and she said she could not tell. When Dr. Rayner arrived the deceased said that she wanted to be alone with him, and to lie down. She asked the doctor to send her something, because she wanted to die. Deceased did not hint that she had taken anything to kill herself. Witness left the room for a few minutes, and when she returned the doctor was away. Some medicine was given the deceased, after which she vomited very much. She died about four o'clock. Deceased and her aunt lived on very friendly terms.—James Miles stated that he lived at 17, Sale-street, Paddington, and was a valuer and dealer in jewellery. Mrs. Hudson was a particular friend of his, and he was her adopted nephew. He called her aunt. He had known her about eighteen months, having made her acquaintance in business. He was a frequent visitor at the house, but had not been there or seen the deceased for a fortnight previous to last Monday. He had stopped away because there was a little jealousy, and he had determined not to go there whilst the deceased was in the house. On Monday morning, when he went there, and afterwards went to fetch Dr. Rayner. He did so, and afterwards went to the city on business, and when he returned the deceased was dead. He had no suspicion as to the cause of death.—By the Coroner: He had not had any personal quarrel with the deceased. He slept at the house three months ago, but not since. He had never been out with the deceased at any time. He never paid any attention to the deceased, because he did not like her. He had never heard the deceased threaten to take her life in any way whatever. The deceased was jealous because her aunt used to walk out with him in the evening without taking her. Sometimes the aunt used to tell her that all her money and property were left to her and other times to him, but he believed that this was all idle talk. There was nothing wrong on Mrs. Hudson's part so far as he knew.—The case was then adjourned.

DR. FRASER AND THE RITUALISTS.—The Bishop of Manchester, preaching at Great Harwood Church on Thursday, said they did not want strange customs, novel usages, and superstitious practices introduced into the Church of England. The future of the Church was as much in the hands of the laymen as of the clergy, and they had a right to demand that the clergy would set before them not any revived Romish theory of Eucharistic sacrifice, but the pure and simple Communion which the Reformed Church had kept before the people's eyes steadily for the last three hundred years.

LIBEL BY A SOLICITOR.—A gentleman named Leggett brought an action in the Queen's Bench on Thursday, against Mr. Hastie, a solicitor, for slander.—The plaintiff had possessed a fortune of sixteen thousand pounds, which was now reduced to six thousand pounds. When an undergraduate at Cambridge, he advanced money to Mr. Webster, now Sir Augustus Webster, from whom he claims five thousand pounds. Mr. Hastie, acting for Sir Augustus, called upon several firms to whom Mr. Leggett owed money, and upon his representations (which were unfounded) that the plaintiff was about to become bankrupt, they issued writs for payment.—The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff with thirty pounds damages.

PIGEON-SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.—On Friday a pigeon-shooting match in which Dr. W. F. Carver undertook to kill 80 pigeons out of 100, for £1,000, was decided at the Union Gun Club ground at Hendon. Mr. C. A. Long, a gentleman well known in pigeon-shooting circles, backed the birds. The conditions were for Dr. Carver to shoot at 100 birds at 30 yards rise, according to Gun Club rules. Mr. Long staked £50 to Dr. Carver's £30 that the latter did not kill 70 birds, and £30 a side was staked on each bird up to and inclusive of 80. As there was a fair breeze blowing at times the doctor had all his work to do to win. He shot in magnificent form, killing 41 out of his first 50, and 42 out of the second 50. At the 84th round he had won his £50. From that point to the finish he only missed three birds, and had won the match for the stakes, £1,000, by the time 97 rounds had been shot. He ultimately won the match with three birds to spare, after a splendid exhibition of shooting.—On Friday afternoon Dr. Carver backed himself for £50 to kill 35 birds out of 50. He killed 36.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Some details of the wreck of the steamship Calypso, on Cape Corrubelo, Spain, on the 22nd ult., have been supplied by John Fitzpatrick, an able seaman, the sole survivor. The Calypso left Gibraltar on the 18th of October, and Fitzpatrick states: About five o'clock one of the men went forward and reported that the ship was sinking. The captain, on being told of this, gave the order for the engine to put full speed ahead, and the helm was put hard a-port, but the ship would not answer her helm at all. I was at the wheel at the time, together with a Maltese, whose name I don't know, and it was the last I saw of the captain when he gave the order for the engine to be put full speed ahead. About ten minutes afterwards the ship began to sink very quickly. Another man and myself began to sink very quickly, and were cutting away for the falls of the boat, when we were washed out of it. The ship went down so fast that there was no time to lower any boats. I afterwards saw the mate in the water, and a black dog. The mate asked me if I had seen any of the boats. I had not, and soon afterwards I lost him in the darkness. I got on to a hatchway, to which I clung for some time, when I found the chart-house aloft. I picked up a life-belt and climbed on to it, and for three days and a-half I lay on the chart-house without a bit to eat or a drop to drink. The first day I was quite conscious, and I saw two ships pass close by me, one a steamer and the other a brig. I then became unconscious, and remained so until the morning of the fourth day, when I partly came to my senses, and a fishing boat manned by three Spanish fishermen bore down on me and took me on board. I consider it is almost miraculous that I was saved at all, for at the time I was picked up I had got among a lot of rocks and breakers. The fishermen took me ashore to a Spanish priest's house in a very poor village, and I stayed there for three or four days, the priest treating me very kindly all the time. There were 22 persons on board, including six passengers, and so far as I know not a soul with the exception of myself was saved.

BANKRUPTCY OF AN IRISH M.P.

At the Court of Bankruptcy on Thursday, before Mr. Registrar Hazlitt, there was a meeting for public examination under the bankruptcy of Daniel O'Donoghue, commonly called The O'Donoghue, described as of the Reform Club, Pall-mall, and of the Bedford Hotel, Covent-garden, member of Parliament for Tralee. The adjudication was made in July last upon the petition of Mr. G. N. Strawbridge, of Copthall-chambers, stock and sharebroker, the act of bankruptcy being the non-compliance of the bankrupt with a debtor's summons issued with respect to a debt of £299 16s. 9d. The statement of affairs disclosed liabilities £1,192 17s., and debts for which security is held £3,190 15s.; assets nil.—Mr. Munday appeared for the trustee, and said that the bankrupt was not in attendance, but he understood that it was his intention to make a proposition to his creditors under the 28th section. He consented, under the circumstances, to an adjournment.—The Registrar observed that it was the bankrupt's duty to attend the Court, and he could be no party to any arrangement for his absence. All that could be done was to enter a memorandum of non-appearance.—Mr. T. Lumley and Mr. Boxall, on behalf of the creditors, expressed a hope that the trustee was taking steps to realise the property.—Mr. Munday said that inquiries were being made, but so far as could be ascertained there appeared to be very little estate.—Mr. H. C. Barker appeared for the bankrupt.—A memorandum of non-appearance was then filed by direction of the Registrar.

FATAL CRUELTY IN A SCHOOL.

At York, on Thursday, before Mr. Justice Cave, Arthur Wheeler, 16, was charged with the manslaughter of Annie Elizabeth Whittaker, at Bradford, on the 7th of September, 1881.—Mr. Gane prosecuted; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Lockwood.—The prisoner, a respectable and well-educated lad, was a pupil teacher at the Eastbrook British School, Bradford, and the deceased girl was one of the scholars at the school. On the 7th of September last the girl left home at 8.15 a.m., being at that time, according to her mother's account, in good health. She was physically a strong child, though somewhat of a nervous temperament. While at school she was, according to the evidence for the prosecution, struck twice on the head and twice on the head by the prisoner with a small ruler for not properly attending to her school duties. According to one witness the blows on the head were "mildly hard"; according to another "very hard." The girl went home and at once made a complaint to her mother. After dinner she went to work at the factory and returned a little before 5 p.m. She cried and complained many times during the day of pains in her head. Death eventually occurred at 2.30 a.m. the following day. A post-mortem examination was made the following morning. The various organs were found to be healthy and the body itself was well nourished. Death resulted from congestion and inflammation of the membranes of the brain, and though there were no marks of external violence on the head, the medical evidence showed that it was possible that two blows on the head with the ruler used might cause such congestion and inflammation. On cross-examination the medical man said that it was very doubtful whether the two blows could have been the primary cause of death, upon which the jury intimated they did not desire to hear more, and at once returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was immediately discharged. At the same time the jury said that they deprecated the mode of punishment adopted.—The learned judge concurred in this.—The learned counsel for the defence, however, stated on behalf of the prisoner that he was prepared to rebut the evidence as to the use of the ruler.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A LADY.

On Wednesday morning, Mr. E. F. Blake, deputy-coroner, held an inquest at the Town Hall, Bradford, touching the death of an unknown lady, who was on a visit to the Isle of Wight. The evidence was to the effect that on Monday morning the deceased, who was well dressed, called at the house of Mrs. Frances Carley, told her she had walked from St. Helen's, about two miles away, and wanted apartments and refreshments. She remained in the neighbourhood the whole of the day, and on going to bed gave orders that she should be called up at eight the following morning. As no answer could then be obtained, the door was forced open, and the deceased was found lying dead on a feather bed. Another bed was over her, and round her neck was drawn a strong woollen scarf, tightly tied at the throat with a double knot. In her jacket pocket there was a purse containing £2 15s. 3d., but there were no marks on the body or the clothing which would give any clue to her identification. She had stated that she had a husband and four children living, and that her home was in North London, but she did not give her name or address. She was about five feet in height, of dark complexion, and supposed to be between 50 and 60 years of age. The inquest was adjourned for a fortnight. Subsequently the body was identified as that of Mrs. Barton, wife of Mr. Barton, Caledonian-road, Islington. She left home ostensibly for the purpose of visiting some of her relations in the Isle of Wight.

COMBINATION OF CURATES.—A preliminary meeting, with the view of forming a Curates' Alliance, was held on Thursday in St. Martin's Vestry Hall, Charing-cross. The new Dean of Carlisle was among those present. The project met with a favourable response. Insecurity of tenure and uncertainty of promotion are grievances among the younger clergy to which the alliance intends to direct special attention.

THE ENGLISH LOMARDS.—On Thursday, in the Jesuit Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farnborough, Berkeley-square, the solemn episcopal blessing of a statue of St. Winifride, to whose shrine and well in North Wales the Catholics of England are accustomed to make frequent pilgrimages, was bestowed by Rev. Dr. Weathers, Bishop of Amylea. The statue will remain at Farnborough church until it can be placed in a niche of the well at Holywell, Flintshire, where, according to Roman Catholic belief, many miracles have been, and continue to be, performed on the lame, blind, and bodily afflicted, through the intercession of the Welsh Saint, canonised in the Roman Calendar as a virgin and martyr.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. DILLON.—In the pamphlet containing Mr. Gladstone's speeches at Leeds, there is a note appended with reference to Mr. Dillon. After quoting Mr. Dillon's remarks on the Land Act, Mr. Gladstone says:—"There is some reason to suppose that I have interpreted too favourably the action of Mr. Dillon. The speech here cited may certainly mean, not, as I had hoped, that the Irish people were to be permitted to use the Act, but that all use of it ought at once to be denounced and forbidden; in lieu of the more circuitous and astute method apparently preferred by Mr. Parnell, that, namely, of submitting demands to the Commissioners through the medium of 'test cases,' which it would be impossible for them to agree to, and then of condemning the Act upon the rejection of these demands."

Lord Carlisle has for the sixth time in succession remitted between 10 and 15 per cent. upon the rents of his Somersetshire tenants.

The will of the late General Lord Airey, G.C.B., has been recently proved, the personal estate being deposited to as upwards of £131,000.

The Manchester Guardian states that the Right Hon. Robert Bourke has practically accomplished his mission at Constantinople, and that Mrs. Bourke, who had started to join him, has determined to go no farther than Marseilles. Mr. Bourke is to be offered an unusually high decoration, the first rank of the Osmanli.

The Record is enabled to state that the Deanery of Wells, rendered vacant by the death of the Very Rev. A. S. Johnson, M.A., has been offered to and accepted by the Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre, D.D., Frebendary of Exeter in St. Paul's Cathedral, Professor of Exegesis of New Testament in King's College, London, and vicar of Bickley, Kent.

FIREARM TRAGEDIES.

Mr. G. H. Hull, coroner for Mid-Surrey, held an inquest at Morden, on Wednesday, on the body of a boy named William Morris, 12 years of age.—On Friday his brother, Henry Morris, aged 16, put a loaded gun in a room in the stable, taking off the cap and locking the door of the room. On the following afternoon the deceased and two companions, Ernest Russell and Augustus Walsh, were playing in the stable firing off caps at each other's hands with an old gun. After amusing themselves in this way for some time it was suggested that they should fight a duel, and the deceased obtained the key of the room, and took out the gun, which he supposed to be empty. A cap was put on, and Walsh and the deceased took up positions six paces apart, Walsh having the loaded gun. Russell gave the word to fire, and both combatants discharged their pieces, Morris being killed instantly and Walsh being so seriously injured by the shot which he rebounded from the wall that it is not expected he will recover.—A verdict of Accidental death, was returned.—An inquest has been held at Birkenhead on the body of Joseph Fernley, eight years of age, who was shot dead by a companion named John Ingley.—Mrs. Bradfield, sister of Ingley, said that a gun, loaded with powder and shot, but without a cap on the nipple, was kept in the house by her husband. She was out on Monday, and on her return learnt that her brother had shot the deceased. Her brother had received no education, being deficient in intellect, and ridiculed by schoolmasters. He was also hard of hearing and had an impediment in his speech.—A girl testified that she heard the report of the gun, and heard Ingley cry, "Oh, father, I have killed Joe, and I will go and get drowned." He then threw down the gun, and ran in the direction of the docks. The deceased lay on the doorstep apparently dead. Ingley was, however, arrested, and made an incoherent statement. It seems that he took the gun out of the house, and not knowing while his little companion looked down the muzzle to see if there would be a light. While both looked for the effect, Ingley pulled the trigger, and Fernley was shot dead.—The jury returned a verdict that Fernley had been shot by Ingley, but there was not sufficient evidence to show whether the act was accidental or intentional.

CHARGES AGAINST DETECTIVES.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Thursday, before Mr. P. H. Edlin, Q.C., Assistant-Judge, Detective-sergeants Berry and Reader, of the E division, surrendered in discharge of their recognisances to answer the charge of having assaulted John Hagan, potman at the Noble Arms, Seven-dials.—Mr. Keith Frith and Mr. Poynter conducted the prosecution, and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Montagu Williams.—The landlord of the Noble Arms had on the night of the 1st of October what is known as a "friendly lead." It was alleged on the part of the prosecution that the constables having gained admittance to the room had used language of a most insulting nature, and, finally, had seriously assaulted the prosecutor.—Mrs. Bessie Johnson, the wife of the landlord, said that on the night in question she heard the noise of scuffling, and saw the potman coming down grasping the banister of the stairs. She saw Berry strike the potman on the face under the chin, and saw the blow repeated. The language used by Berry was of a such a nature as to prevent it bearing repetition.—A woman who gave the name of Annie Grancey, gave corroborative evidence as to the assault, but in cross-examination a certificate regarding the death of a child five years of age was produced in court, in which she was represented as the wife of the prosecutor.—After such contradictory evidence the Assistant-Judge ordered that the witness should be detained in the custody of a female warder.—John Hagan, the prosecutor, said that on October 1, he was potman at the Noble Arms, Seven-dials, and on that night there was a friendly meeting. A dispute arose between witness and Sergeant Berry, and Berry, using a strong expression, ordered him down, and Reader, turning round, said, "We know you." This he denied, and alleged that even if they did, they knew nothing wrong of him. Upon that Berry gave him a severe blow in the eye, which caused him to reel towards Reader, who in turn struck him, finishing up by attempting to throw him down the stairs, but, clutching the banisters, he succeeded in reaching the bottom, and took his usual place in the bar, two or three minutes afterwards Berry ordered him out, and "punched" him. When they got him outside, Berry kicked him, and to escape from such treatment he ran up Mercer-street. Reader ran after him, telling him that he would make him run, and the witness then stopped, when Reader struck him violently on the mouth and face, cutting his jaw. Berry then came up and dealt him a violent blow on the head with a stick, causing some women who witnessed the assault to call out "Shame!" Berry then struck him a second blow, which rendered him insensible, and shortly afterwards he found himself outside the Mercers' Arms with people standing round and giving him water.—Cross-examined by Mr. Montagu Williams, he could not say that he was very severely injured, and he had seen no doctor. He refused to answer any questions regarding Mrs. Grancey, as his counsel had advised him not to answer; but subsequently, on being pressed, he acknowledged that he had cohabited with her for several years.—Mr. Frith having replied on the whole case, Mr. Williams addressed the jury for the defence, and pointed out the discrepancies in the evidence for the prosecution.—The jury were unable to agree on a verdict, and the Assistant-Judge discharged them.—The defendants were liberated on their own recognisances to appear for trial next sessions.

FALLEN TREES.

Sir Charles Isham, writing to the *Garden* from Lamport Hall, near Northampton, makes the following suggestion.—There will be lamentations in abundance on the destruction of trees by the late gale, but not many on the almost universal fashion of removing all fallen and frequently even ruined ones; not, indeed, on account of their often less than worthlessness, but in consequence of the unaccountable notion that they must be, in that condition, eye-sores. Now we are not in the habit of carting away our defunct castles and abbeys; why, then, should we treat these other ancient and once cherished friends in a heartless manner, now, in their hour of misfortune? If one of the finest objects in nature is a grand old standing tree, is it too much to regard the same tree, with its vast roots high aloft, as less than second in rank? The fallen "Druid Oaks" in the highly-kept grounds of Oakley Park, near Ludlow, are protected with jealous care, but this is an exception to the rule. There is an ancient oak here, with a gigantic limb at its foot, which has lain there twenty years. The artist knows the value of a prostrate butt on his canvas. Why should the real thing be regarded in an opposite light?

The suggestion has also been carried out at Bognor, Sussex, where a fallen walnut-tree forms the most picturesque object in that picturesque village.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.—The Empress Eugenie, since her arrival from the Continent, has paid several visits to her new estate at Farnborough, superintending the various changes in the construction and improvement of the house. Her Majesty, it is stated, still contemplates raising a mausoleum in the grounds, and transferring to it the remains of the late Emperor and Prince Louis Napoleon from Chislehurst.

POWDER IN MINES.—Yesterday a deputation representing the colliers of South Wales, accompanied by Lord Aberdare, had an interview with Sir William Harcourt, to complain that the effect of a recent circular would lead ultimately to the use of dynamite and other explosive substances being abolished. Sir William Harcourt complained that the inspectors had put a different interpretation upon the circular to what its plain language indicated. Nothing could be simpler than the circular, which was really intended to apply rules for the protection of the lives of men from the dangers to which they were exposed by reason of the careless use by incompetent persons of powder and other blasting materials.

A gentleman at Melbourne has offered to contribute £5,000 to the fund for the completion of the Anglican Cathedral in that city, provided £20,000 shall be raised by other contributions before the end of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This afternoon the remains of the late Dean Johnston were interred in the north-west corner of the Palm churchyard, adjoining the cathedral, at Wells, Somerset.

At Bridgewater, on Thursday, John Jargons, mate of the ship *Trio*, of Dublin, was charged with attempting to poison Captain Kelly by putting mercury in the tea. After a long inquiry the magistrates dismissed the case.

Her Majesty has been pleased to order, that the Jersey Militia Regiment, shall in future bear on their colours the inscription, Jersey 1781, in commemoration of the gallant defence made in 1781 against the French troops who invaded the island in January 1781.

The employees of Messrs. Bright, Bros., cotton and carpet manufacturers, Rochdale, have resolved to present an address to Mr. John Bright on his 70th birthday, if possible, at a separate meeting from that to be held at Rochdale Town Hall.

Lord Norton presided on Thursday at a meeting of the general committee for conducting the Birmingham Musical Festival for next year. It was stated that new works would be produced by M. Gounod and Sir Julius Benedict.

A trial at Berlin of M. Siemen's new electric railway has resulted in a great success. By this invention the system is changed, and the motion is communicated from a battery moving along electric wires 20 feet above ground.

A whale was stranded last week among the rocks off Fontarabia, in the Bay of Biscay, but after six hours detention, during which it was ineffectually shot at by fishermen, it escaped at high tide.

A meeting of miners of the Glasgow district, all the pits being represented, was held on Thursday. It was resolved that the question of an advance in wages should be submitted to arbitration, and that the day's work be restricted to eight hours, and that the wages should be 3s. 6d.

Lord Selborne has so much improved in health that his medical advisers allowed him to travel up to town on Wednesday evening, to transact some important official business. His lordship will not remain long, but will leave on Saturday next for Ramsgate.

On Thursday a meeting of delegates representing about 300 colliers in the Tamworth district, was held at Wilnecote, when it was unanimously resolved to make an immediate demand for an advance of 6d. per day. Notice of the advance is to be given to the masters on Saturday next.

Yellow fever still prevails at St. Louis, in the river Senegal, and the malady has also made its way to Dakar and Goree, where deaths have taken place. The fever, which appeared in a severe epidemic form at St. Louis, is said to have caused terrible havoc amongst the population.

At the Stafford Assizes, on Thursday morning, Lord Justice Cotton sentenced a young man named Arthur Hackett, 24 years of age, labourer, to fifteen years' penal servitude for indecently assaulting a little girl, named Jane Gould, at Burton-on-Trent, on the 12th June. Prisoner pleaded guilty, and begged hard for mercy.

H.M.S. *Lively* arrived off the Mumbles, Swansea, on Thursday. The Duke of Edinburgh went ashore to inspect the Reserves. His Royal Highness was met by the Mayor and town officials, who presented an address of welcome. Later on the Duke inspected the newly formed Naval Volunteer Brigade.

A man named Joseph Walkey, a prisoner undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment, made his escape from Huntingdon Gaol, on Thursday. Being engaged in repairing a wall, he contrived during the absence of the warder, to gain the top, and let himself down the outside. He was re-captured at a village a few miles off, and brought back to gaol.

At West Hartlepool, on Wednesday, the magistrates sentenced Robert Richard Ogilvie, late cashier to Messrs. Cory, Laiden, and Co., of Hartlepool, to six months' imprisonment for embezzlement. The prisoners' total defalcations were stated to amount to £1,000.

Abraham Haigh, a collector in the employment of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, was charged at Manchester on Thursday afternoon with embezzlement, and sent to gaol for four months. His defalcations amounted to between £200 and £300. The prisoner bore a very good character, and had been with the company fifteen years.

Lord Houghton on Wednesday formally opened the Wakefield and West Riding Scientific and Fine Art Exhibition. The exhibition is in aid of a public museum and philosophical institution, and will remain open until the end of the year. After Lord Houghton had been welcomed to the town at the Town Hall, he was attended to the exhibition by a procession; and after the ceremony there was a public luncheon, at which Lord Houghton presided.

A Cabinet Council was held at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon, at the Premier's official residence, Downing-street. The following Ministers were present:—The Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville, Lord Kimberley, Lord Carlisle, Lord Hartington, Earl Spencer, Sir William Harcourt, Right Hon. John Bright, Right Hon. Mr. Childers, Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, Right Hon. Mr. Dodson, and Right Hon. Mr. Forster, Lord Northbrook being absent.

At Coseley, on Thursday, some strange revelations were made at the inquest held on the bodies of Caroline Cross and Thomas Hobley, who had met their deaths by drowning. It was stated that during the past two months Cross had four times been rescued from drowning, and on Monday she fell off a bridge ten feet high into the canal, and was drowned. Hobley fell into the canal when drunk, and was drowned. He within a short time had lost three brothers and one sister by drowning.

Disease has again made its appearance among the salmon in the Tweed, some anglers during the past few days having obtained salmon and trout affected with saprolegnia ferax. The fungus has this year made its appearance earlier than in former winters, and by some people is attributed to the pollution of the rivers by the manures used in farming, and other substances. Notwithstanding this drawback, however, some fine sport has been obtained by anglers lately. Mr. John Bright, M.P., is expected on the Tweed side shortly for a few days' fishing.

The box recently forwarded to Mr. Creyke, M.P., from America with instructions to uncerve, has been received at the office of the Inspector of Explosives, and will be submitted to a critical examination in the presence of Sir W. Vernon Harcourt, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who are both in town and at their respective departments. The authorities preserve an air of great mystery upon the subject, but it is stated that the screws with which the box is fastened have their base in an explosive substance, which would certainly be exploded by any attempt to open the box.

An adjourned inquest was held at Leicester, on Thursday, on the bodies of Frederick Astle, of Burton, and John Whitfield, engine-driver, who died at Leicester Infirmary from the injuries they received in the collision on the Midland Railway, at Deaford, on October 22. The evidence given at Deaford, on Monday, being repeated, the jury found a verdict of manslaughter against Thomas Butler, the pointsman, and condemned the railway officials for not erecting the signal post earlier, and for not fitting the express with a continuous brake.

A sad fatality occurred on Thursday afternoon at the new works being constructed for the York United Gas-light Company. A pump-hole or well had been sunk, from which the water could be pumped from the foundations of the new works. There was about two and half feet of water at the bottom of the well, and a man named Thomas Moran went down to fix a pump, working on a scaffold about eight feet above the water. He was observed to fall from the scaffold into the water, and another man named Thomas Dalby went down to ascertain the cause, followed by a third man named Joseph Whitley. Neither of these men returned, when a fourth man, George Clark, descended. The truth then became apparent; the well had become filled with carbonic acid gas, and all the four men were suffocated. A fifth man made some progress down the shaft, but returned on discovering the presence of foul air, which happily he escaped from.

THE SHOW.

RECEPTION AT WESTMINSTER.

MINISTERS AT GUILDHALL.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who was enthusiastically received, responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers." The right hon. gentleman said—*I return you grateful thanks on the part of my colleagues and myself for the singularly kind manner in which you have been pleased to introduce the toast.* I may say that I well understand the spirit in which such a toast is given and returned, and that we accept with thankfulness the homage which is rendered to the principles of public law and constitutional liberty in the persons of those who happen for the moment to be the representatives of legal authority in the country. (Cheers.)

Forty Years Ago

I had the honour of sharing the hospitality of the Lord Mayor in the Guildhall; and perhaps you will excuse me if I direct my attention rather to the past, in which I had a considerable share—or a share of some considerable duration—than to the future, to which I can devote but little to say. Comparing the state of things in which it was my duty this day twelve months to return thanks for a toast corresponding with that which you have now proposed, I may recall with much gratitude an acknowledgment which we are free to make of important changes which have occurred to the general condition of affairs. Then, as now, a prominent and a painful topic in the minds of all, even here in the heart of this great city, was

The Condition of Ireland.

But in drawing a comparison between the two periods, I am glad to say I can discern signs of improvement. (Loud cheers.) We were then plunged into a great crisis. It had then become manifest that there must be a struggle between the representatives of law and the representatives of lawlessness, and we had adopted the necessary measures for ascertaining whether, under the laws as they stood, the powers committed to the executive government were sufficient to enable it to discharge its primary duties to the Throne and the community. A short experience showed that, unhappily, it was not in our power, with the means that then existed, to secure either the peace of the country or the due enforcement of private rights and obligations. We applied to Parliament to strengthen our hands in a double sense—in the first place, by augmentation of executive power, in the second place by the improvement of the law; and we felt that that augmentation of executive power could be more effectually accomplished if it were accompanied by a corresponding and exclusive proof given by the legislature of the country of its disposition to meet every reasonable demand, and to the best of its ability to study to promote the welfare of the principles of equal justice, and the welfare of the whole people of Ireland. It was the pleasure of the legislature to accede to our request in both particulars; and since they have met that request the great struggle which was its earlier stage twelve months ago may be said to have reached its maturity and to have come to a crisis; and though it is not for me to anticipate the future with an over-sanguine confidence, this at least I may say, in the first place, that, as I believe, the people of this country are, I may say, unanimously convinced that it was necessary for us to take strong measures—(loud and prolonged cheering)—in defence of both public law and private liberty; and in the second place, that one question has at least been decided—that, whereas it was attempted to prevent the people of Ireland from obtaining the full benefit of the beneficent legislation that Parliament has destined for them, they on their part are determined, and nothing can prevent them from making a trial and obtaining the full benefit of it. And at this year placed on the statute, very significant proof of the treatment to which the people of Ireland have been subjected by those who call themselves its friends. It is—(the right hon. gentleman here held up a green placard) it is a notice proceeding from high authority, and couched in these terms:—“Any person paying his rent before Parnell and the other prisoners are liberated, without the sanction of the Land League, will be Boycotted. (Laughter.) I need not explain to you in detail the meaning of that phrase; but this I will say, that its mildest signification is the total ruin of the livelihood of the man against whom the machinery is directed. And this I am happy to say, that although I cannot in truth state that I have reached the whole of Ireland the covenants into which the cultivators of the soil have entered are so effectually performed, yet they are largely and increasingly performed; and moreover, that those who decline their performance to this moment are not the impoverished portion of the community, but are generally those who are well to do and who have been, I hope partially and but for a moment, corrupted, or at least tainted, in their views of good faith and honour by the evil instruction of those who should have given them better lessons. (Cheers.) I can, therefore, venture to say, first, that

The Land Act,

for this has already been demonstrated—will be fully made use of by the people of Ireland; secondly, that it will be judicially and impartially administered by the eminent persons to whom the legislature has committed the discharge of that great trust; and thirdly, that the earnest attention and the vigilant attention of the Government—and annually my right hon. friend near

House of Commons

Mr. EARL GRANVILLE, in responding to the toast of the House of Lords, said:—There are undoubtedly questions requiring the most careful and anxious consideration, but there are none in a critical state, and none likely to approach to the absorbing interest which some matters nearer home excite. (Cheers.) I certainly at one time thought there was considerable difficulty in the settlement of

The Montenegrin and Creek Frontiers.

The Montenegrin and Greek Frontiers. But at this moment I will only allude to one matter connected with the last question. You are all aware that the Sultan, with very great reluctance, yielded up the magnificent province of Thessaly to a smaller and less fertile neighbour—Greece. I last week received a despatch from General Hamlyn, who has been our commissioner for the evacuation of the territory, and he states that if the Turkish commissioners had been desirous to obstruct the business, nothing would have been easier than for him to have done so. He says his officers might have aided in that obnoxious line; but, on the contrary, that the Turkish commissioner from the first took all the most judicious measures for the most easy evacuation of that province, that he acted most cheerfully with the European commissioners; and although, as might naturally be expected, the Greek population was sometimes injudiciously premature in the expression of the joy which they felt, yet everything passed off with greater tranquillity than has often marked an election in this country. There is one point connected with

The Eastern Question

of which I think I may be permitted, on behalf of the Government, to boast, and that is that they have been able to secure the services in succession, of two such representatives of her Majesty as Mr. Goschen and Lord Dufferin. (Cheers.) There is another question which has excited naturally, and not unreasonably, interest in England—namely, the occurrences which have lately happened in Egypt. I can add nothing to the description given at Leeds by the Prime Minister of the position of this country as regards Egypt. The question which I have to put before you is, whether one directed entirely to her prosperity, and to be freed from what it has already obtained by successive firmans of the Porte. We do attach importance to the union between

Turkey and Egypt.

because we think it is the means of protection against foreign aggression from whatever quarter it may come. The policy of the Government has been to advance the Khindive in favour of the spreading of education, the abolition of excessive taxation, the settlement on a fair basis of the land tax, and the diminution of forced labour. All these things have been accomplished by the work of the English and French Governments. Speaking in the centre of the world, in the midst of the great commercial city, you may perhaps wish I should say a very few words with regard to the negotiations respecting

The French Treaty.

(Hear, hear.) I have very little to say on the subject, and I will at once make the confession that her Majesty's Government do not attach an exaggerated importance to that treaty on economical grounds. We are not weak. We have almost impregnable strength if any particular country chose to raise protective duties against us. We cannot forget that nearly one-half of our actual trade is with countries that are open to our goods, and that by the imposition on such goods, as far as these open countries are concerned, the country that imposes them places herself in a position of weakness, and us in a position of greater strength to carry on the commerce of the country. It is very difficult to allude to foreign affairs without saying one single word as to the state of the relations between this country and the great Republican State beyond the Atlantic. We are aware that there are a very considerable number of

American Irish

who sympathise with the agitation now going on in Ireland; but I am happy to say that we know, and I have it on excellent authority, not only that the native Americans but the better and more enlightened class of Irish themselves are almost to a man on the side of the great contest which my right hon. friend Mr. Forster is carrying on with patience, temper, and resolution in favour of property and law and individual property. (Cheers.)

BISHOP OF LONDON responded to the toast of his
and Mr. JUSTICE FIELD acknowledged the toast of
jeanty's Judges.

The Lord Mayor in Danger.
On Tuesday, at the City Police Summons Court, John

carman, was summoned before Alde

R. Carden for driving his horse and van to the common danger of the passengers in Chatham-place, Blackfriars.—Police-constable William Clappott said at five minutes to eleven on the morning of Wednesday, the 2nd inst., he saw a procession of carriages, headed by the City Marshal on horseback, coming along Queen Victoria-street. He stopped the traffic on New Bridge-street coming south, and signalled another officer to stop it on the bridge until the procession had passed, and he did so. The defendant headed one of the lines of traffic on the bridge, and he took no notice of the signal to stop, but crossed the bridge at a gallop, and turned into Queen Victoria-street on his left side, when he came into collision with a horse and van and the Lord Mayor Elect's carriage. The coachman immediately pulled his horses sharply to the right and so avoided what must otherwise have been a very serious collision. Alderman Ellis, the Lord Mayor-Elect, was in the carriage, on his way to the Lord Chief Justice, but fortunately escaped without injury. The force of the collision, however, threw the defendant from his van into the roadway, and

cut his horse's neck very severely.—The defendant said his horse took fright at the procession and bolted, and he jumped out of the van for the purpose of seizing the horse's head, but in doing so he hurt his ankle.—John Whiteley, another carman, said he was in the van with the defendant, and he believed the procession was the cause of the horse bolting.—Sir E. Carden said that if the animal was spirited, defendant ought not to have driven it through the crowded streets of the City. He was satisfied the defendant was to blame for pulling out of his line of traffic at first, but, under the circumstances, should only fine him 5s. and costs.

THE TURKISH FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Times*, writing with reference to the proceedings of the Financial Commissioners, states that the following points may be regarded as definitively settled:—All the loans included in the present arrangement will be placed, in respect of interest, on the same footing, but they will be put in four groups. The first group will include the 1858 and 1863 loans; the second group the 1869, 1883, and 1872 loans; the third group the 1865, 1869, and 1875 loans; and the fourth group the general debt and the Roumelian railway loan. The ceded revenues, after the annual payment of £T.500,000 as annuity on the Galata privileged debt, shall be devoted first to the payment of 1 per cent. interest on the entire debt, reduced to £T.116,700,000, each loan participating proportionally according to its issue price. One quarter per cent. will then be used as a sinking fund for the first group. Next, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. will be devoted to paying 1 more per cent. interest on the whole debt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as a sinking fund on the second group. When the revenues give more than 2½ per cent. interest on all loans and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sinking fund on the third group. Finally, if the revenues attain 3 per cent. on the capital, 4 per cent. will be paid eventually all round, and each group will have $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. sinking fund. Thus, as the revenues increase, there will be four successive periods. So far there is complete unanimity; but there is a difference of opinion as to how the sinking fund should be applied.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA.

NIRILISM IN RUSSIA: Charges Against Officials.

Charges Against Officials.
ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 11.—A correspondent says:—I have received a copy of the indictment against Major-General Mrowinski, chief specialist to the Prefect of St. Petersburg; Paul Tegleff, late chief of the first section of the Papsky Arrondissement; and Basil Fourssoff, chief of the secret section at the Prefecture of St. Petersburg. The indictment charges against Mrowinski that he, having been instructed by the Tsar to inspect the tenement hired by the three fleeing cheeses, and having been informed that the object of the inspection was the discovery of the intended for the assassination of the Czar, did not use all the means in his power to discover the crime, which was actually there. Tegleff is charged that although having suspicions of Kobozeff, and having received orders to watch with the utmost vigilance the cellars of the streets in his arrondissement through which the Emperor was in the habit of passing, he nevertheless failed to take any effective measures for the prevention of Kobozeff's nefarious designs. A similar accusation is made against Fourssoff, and it is further charged against him that "this mine not having been discovered at the time, and further measures to prevent the crime of the 1-13th March, 1881, of which his late Majesty the Emperor Alexander II. was the victim, not having been taken, this lamentable event appears to have been indirectly caused through the negligence of the accused." Tegleff and Fourssoff are also charged with having, after the crime, allowed Kobozeff and his wife to escape. The high punishment for these offences awarded by the Russian Code is dismissal from the service and twenty years Siberian exile. All three deny their guilt.

THE GIRL MURDERESS.

Confession of another Murder.

The girl, Margaret Messenger, who was sentenced to death at Carlisle Assizes for the murder of her master's child, six months old, but whose sentence has been respite, has confessed that, a few days before the murder, she drowned in a well another child of the same family, two years old, whose death was supposed at the time to have been caused by accident. The prisoner had charge of three of Mr. Pallister's children, the boy who was drowned being two years old. On the 27th of June, he was playing about the kitchen during dinner time, after which his father fell asleep. In about a quarter of an hour he woke up and missed the child, and at once inquired for him. A search was made, and as he could not be found, Mr. Pallister set off to a neighbour's house to see if he had strayed thither. While he was going, the girl Messenger had run to the well with a small pail, as if to fetch water, and before Mr. Pallister was out of hearing she shouted, 'He's here.' When she lifted the child from the well he was found to be quite dead. There was not the least suspicion of foul play at the time, but after the death of the baby it was remembered that there was plenty of water in the house and that it was always to go for more with such a small vessel. Sufficient water was always brought in in the morning to serve the whole day. On Thursday morning Mr. Blandy, medical superintendent of the Broadmoor Criminal Asylum, examined the prisoner with a view to reporting to the Home Secretary on her state of mind, and she confessed to him that she had murdered the boy. The idea occurred to her when she was chopping sticks in the yard, and she took him to the well and drowned him. Messenger is still to be watched day and night by warders.

On July 13 morning Dr. Orange, medical superintendent of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, examined the prisoner with a view to reporting to the Home Secretary on her state of mind, and she confessed to him that she had murdered the boy. The idea occurred to her when she was chopping sticks in the yard, and she took him to the well and drowned him. She has still to be watched day and night by warders.

CAPTAIN DOHERTY AND THE JOCKEY CLUB.—At the rising of Mr. Justice Chitty's Court on Friday afternoon, Mr. Ince, Q.C., who was for the plaintiff in the case of *Doherty v. Lowther* and others, mentioned to his lordship that further affidavits had been filed, and the case could not come on to-day; but of course there would be the same statement as to the advertisement or notice in the *Racing Calendar* not being repeated as was made last week.—Mr. Romer, Q.C., however, said there would be no undertaking, and he should make no statement.—Mr. Ince endeavoured to get such statement from his opponent, who nevertheless declined, and the hearing of the motion was still further postponed.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Metropolitan Board on Friday, the question of applying to Parliament for powers as a market authority was once more discussed, and Mr. Urquhart, moving a resolution on the subject, urged that the Board should ask for power to create additional markets. Mr. Munro, who pointed out that they had no scheme ready, and it was useless, then asked for the question to be postponed until the next week, and the previous question was carried, and after a short discussion the amendment was passed, and the question dropped.

THE GUILLOTINE IN A SCHOOLROOM.—On Tuesday morning at Derby, a boy named William Taylor, nine years of age, was putting his head through a small aperture of a door to which his sister from a cupboard in a classroom of the All Saints' School, when a teacher in the adjoining school-room pushed back a pair of sliding doors which work in connection with the opening to the cupboard, and trapped the boy's head. The force with which the doors were closed was such that the lad was almost decapitated. Death was instantaneous.

POLICE BETTING TRAPS.

Treasury Prosecutions.

Treasury Prosecutions.
Mrs. Harriett Smith, of the Prince of Wales's Feathers, Warren-street, Tottenham-court-road, the licensed owner of the house, and Joseph Calloway, of the same place manager, appeared before Mr. Mansfield, on Friday, at Marlborough-street, to answer a summons taken out by the Treasury, the former for permitting betting to take place in the house, and the latter with making bets in the house, and taking money from persons resorting thereto in consideration of promises to pay on certain horse races, contrary to the Betting Act, 1853.—Mr. Mead appeared for the Treasury, and Mr. S. B. Abrahamson for the defence.—One of the summonses taken out by the Treasury was heard before Mr. Mansfield on the 28th ult., when, after a long investigation, the magistrate decided that it, making use of some very strong reasons, was that he designated as the above persons as to what he designated as the surprise that the Treasury should have taken up such a case.

On Friday the case was resumed, the summons being against Mr. Smith. Mr. Mead said that the practice which had been investigated by the magistrate had been in existence for years.—Mr. Mansfield said that the offence the defendant was charged with was neither a vice nor a crime, and that higher people in station bottled at Tattersall's and at the Stock Exchange. He considered the conduct of the police perfectly monstrous.—Police-constable Drew stated that on the 10th ult. he went to the Feathers Tavern, Warren-street, and saw Calloway, and made some bets with him, and on telling Calloway that he should like to back, "The Reeve" he said it was all right, "Give it to me." Having received his money—half-a-crown—back, he said he should like to have it on "Bluestone," and did so.—In cross-examination by Mr. Abrahams, the witness said he wrote down notes, but subsequently, after making his notes, tore them up. On the previous occasion he said he knew a Miss Alice, a barmaid, and twenty minutes ago he heard she was dead. He did not tell the Feathers for a ticket of the loan office for Inspector Callaghan. He never asked the barmaid to go with him to see "Olivette" at the Strand. He might have made the barmaid a present, but it was a trifling one. Altogether he backed six horses with Calloway by order, but he had made bets for himself before he was a constable. Two of the horses he backed did not win.—At this stage of the case some consultation took place between the learned gentlemen engaged, in the course of which Mr. Abrahams said no one felt a greater respect personally for Mr. Callaghan than he did, but it was the spy system he complained of, and entrapping persons to commit themselves. Mr. Mansfield said he thought it only fair that the name of a third person at the present occasion should not be mixed with the matter, alluding to Inspector Callaghan.—Mr. Abrahams said he should be able to show that Mr. Smith was not in this country at the time of the alleged offences, she having gone to Germany to place one of her sons in a school; and that being so, he contended that she was not responsible for the acts of her servant. He considered the conduct pursued by the Treasury in the matter, after the dismissal of a previous summons, as cruel, and he considered the whole system of these prosecutions as rotten and bad, and he thought the Treasury might have had the common charity after the manner which had been dismissed to abandon the others. Besides trying to get a conviction he (Mr. Abrahams) thought there was something like private vengeance in the matter.—Mr. Mansfield said he did not consider there was any blame attached to Inspector Callaghan.—Evidence having been given that Mrs. Smith was not in England at the time the bets were alleged to have been made, Mr. Mansfield adjourned the summons for four weeks, that he might read over the evidence, and consider his decision.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE THROUGH POVERTY.—On Friday, at Bow-street, Mary Hawthorne, of no fixed home, was charged with having attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the Thames. The prisoner, who had been remanded for a few days pending inquiries, appeared in the dock in a very weak state. A Thames police-constable, when the case was first heard, deposed that he heard screams in the water near Charing-cross Pier, and on proceeding to the spot saw the prisoner in the water. — Mr. Vaughan remonstrated with Hawthorne, and said he would make out an order of admission for both herself and children to the workhouse. — The prisoner then left the court.

DISEASED MEAT.—BUTCHERS SENT TO PRISON.—At the Guildhall, on Friday, George Dunkley and Henry Bagley, butchers, of Holbench, London, Shire, were summoned by Mr. William Wyde, chief inspector of meat at the London Central Meat Market, and Poultry Market, for sending four quarters of a cow to the market for sale, the same being diseased, and unfit for human food. Mr. Baylis, jun., supported the summonses on behalf of the Commissioners of Sewers; the defendants were not represented. Thomas Cavan, inspector of police at Holbench, said on Saturday, the 17th of September, he saw the defendants separately, and told them that four quarters of beef which they had sent to Mr. Sketchley's, in the London Central Meat Market, had been seized. They said that Dunkley bought the beast at Long Sutton Market on Friday, the 9th of September, and paid for it with Bagley's money, and they were to divide the profit. Dunkley admitted that he gave 17s. 6d. for it, and sold the skin for 7s.—Mr. William Wyde, chief inspector of meat at the Central Meat Market, said that on the 14th of September he seized four quarters of beef at Mr. Sketchley's shop. The meat was in a wet and infamed condition, and entirely unfit for human food.—Dr. Saunders, medical officer of health for the city of London, said that the meat was pale, emaciated, and had commenced to turn putrid. It was the carcase of some animal that had suffered from wasting disease, and, in his opinion, was totally unfit for human food.—Alderman Hadley thought it a very bad case, and not one that a fine would meet. The poor must be protected, and for their sakes, and as a warning to men in the defendants' position, he would sentence them each to one month's imprisonment.

ACTION FOR SEDUCTION.—The case of Dunn v. Underhill was heard in the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday. The plaintiff's case was that her daughter, a young woman of 22, became a machinist in the employ of the defendant, and that he seduced her. The defence was a denial of the allegation.—Miss Susannah Dunn stated that on February 5, 1878, she entered the service of the defendant, a manufacturer of children's clothing in Jewin-crescent. He was a married man. In June following he gave her a ticket to occupy a seat in his pew in the church of the Rev. Newman Hall. She used that seat for about two years. At first her wages were 16s. a week, but they were several times raised, until at last they reached 25s. a week. Defendant paid her attentions, and once or twice attempted to take liberties with her, which, however, she resented; but the end of it was that the defendant was the father of a child, of which she was confined on February 8. The child died in the July following. What the defendant did to her was against her will and resistance. Nothing of the kind had happened to her upon any other occasion. On the conclusion of the case for the plaintiff, the defendant was called. He said that he had been married about nine years, and had nine children. He most positively denied that he was guilty of that with which he was charged, and he also denied the truth of a number of collateral circumstances which had been deposed to by Miss Dunn, as well as some of the statements made by Mr. Dunn and the other witnesses. He had nothing to do with raising Miss Dunn's wages, as his wife alone managed all such matters. He had given tickets for Mr. Newman Hall's church to persons in his employ other than Miss Dunn.—The defendant's wife and some other witnesses were also called to support the case for the defence in some of its particulars.—The jury having been locked up for an hour, found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £80.

It is estimated by the Rheims Chamber of Commerce that the total yield of this year's vintage in the champagne district is 300,000 hogsheads red and white wine. The quantity to be converted into champagne is 290,000 hogsheads, or about 50,000,000 bottles.

MY FELLOW TOILERS.

The Sandwich Man.

Of the working people in London, so far as I have come across them, there are none who can afford you so many surprises as the sandwich man. I used to have an especially sympathetic sentiment towards these poor fellows, and I have more than once made up my mind that when I have made a large fortune—as I intend to do as soon as I conveniently can—I'd do something handsome for them. I have always thought that for a man who might do so much better for himself in gaol or in the workhouse, or by begging or stealing or in fifty ways open to the unscrupulous, to be willing to keep his wretched body and soul together by limping about the streets between a couple of boards, in all weathers, in cold and wet and biting winds, hungry and footsore—I have always thought, I say, that this was about the strongest evidence that any poor wretch could give of his willingness to work, if he could only find it, and had the strength to do it. I have I confess, too, sometimes thought just a little hardly of the taskmaster who can catch a flock of these poor fellows, fix them in between a couple of boards, ornament their heads with Chinese pig-tails, or hats made in the shape of a tea-pot, tog them up like Indian warriors or Robin Hoods, and then turn them into the streets to be the scorn and ridicule of an unfeeling world, for ten or twelve long hours, for the beggarly pittance of fourteen or fifteen pence.

Henceforth, however, I shall indulge in no such feeling. "Lor bless you," said one of them to me to-day. "If you was to come down to our guv'nor's place any mornin' just before nine, you'd think as they was givin' away sovereigns. Lots wantin' employment, I should rather think there was. Why, if any bill-poster wanted five hundred hands, all as he's got to do is to walk round to two or three of the lodgin' houses and hold up his finger, and they'd jump at him like a flock o' tailor boys." My sandwich man who gives expression to this striking and original simile is a middle-aged man, and, to look at him as he creeps slowly along the gutter keeping a keen look out for a stray cigar end, you might take him for one of the most abject and unhappy of mortals, and would be sure to imagine that he was meditating upon various ways of committing suicide. But you would be quite wrong. He is rather a blithe-hearted little man, and shakes his sides in good-humoured assent, when I suggest that in addition to his fifteenpence a day he ought freely to take into account the livery he wears.

"Well, yes, you're right there, sir, it is a kind o' livery like, on'y," he adds, as he holds out his arms like the fore legs of a tortoise, "it ain't got no sleeves to it." I give him a hint of my benevolent intentions some of these fine days, but he astonishes me by promptly discouraging any such infatuation. "Why lookie here, sir. Half these chaps as you see along here get more than's good for 'em already." As the seedy hang-dog looking calvacade creeps slowly along, I scan them one after the other, and I confess I am somewhat incredulous, and I say as much. No man would submit to be pilloried between two boards, and walk in that dismal-looking file except under the direst extremity. I don't believe the whole file could muster the price of a pot of beer between them. "Well, perhaps not just now. But a lot o' them chaps be pensioners, and some on 'em got a shillin' or eighteen pence a day comin' in, and once every three months they goes and draws their money at the Government offices, and then they drinks and fuddles till its gone. What's the good o' helping chaps like them? Lor, now, if I had a shillin' or eighteen pence a day you wouldn't ketch me between two boards long. Do? Well, I knows what I'd do. I'd go into the baked tart line this winter anyhow. It beats sandwichin' ten to one."

I find my man has got a bit of a bee in his bonnet on the subject of baked potatoes, and I wish him good day, and presently pick up another of the fraternity, who looks about as abject and miserable as the other, but who, like almost every sandwich man whom I have ever spoken to, is apparently very pleased to have a little friendly chat. Perhaps it is a prospect of a back street, perhaps it is a feeling of satisfaction at finding themselves after all not absolutely beneath the notice of the decently-dressed portion of the community, perhaps it is that it whiles away the tedium of a long day's tramp, but I have ever found the habitual sandwich-man very ready to engage in conversation. "What we gets," he replies to my query, "ain't a great deal, and its very hardly earned, no doubt; but, you know, half a loaf's better nor none, as the sayin' is. Well yes; o' course, its the masters as gets the pull. Yes, that's what we gets, fifteenpence a day, and they gets, well, two shillings and half-a-crown; and sometimes, when there's anything special on, it runs up to four shillings. So you see there's the difference between fifteen pence and four shillings, that's two and nine, and if a master's got a hundred men, there's pretty nigh fifteen pounds a day." I give these figures, by the way, just as I had them, in order to show the fantastic notions which many of these men have on the subject. I found several had about the same estimate of the "guv'nor's" earnings by "a settin' in his chair." As a matter of fact I believe there is about three pence a day as of course he has to do a little more than "settin' in his chair." It must not be supposed that your sandwich man can be turned adrift into the streets without a provision. There are many corners and side streets, and a hundred little ways of evading the monotonous tramp which would be speedily resorted to if left to their own devices. A certain number must be told off for duty between this corner and that, and they must go all in a row, and at uncertain odd times somebody must come down upon them and check them off, and see that they are in their rank, or stop their pay at night. "Yes," says my communicant, "that's right enough. Some got one way o' checkin' 'em and some another, but they all got to be checked or they'd soon be scarce no doubt. They're a rum lot. See that cove there? He's been in a good crib in the post-office, and there's another chap as has been well off. He was in business for himself. I was in a rank to 'er day and the cove afore me had been a major in the army. Well yes, I've come across some queer coves in the percession sometimes. Barons? Well no, dunno as I ever see a baronet between the boards, though as you say, there must be a few knocking about. But most on 'em have seen better days, and they comes to this between their drunken bouts. We got a lot o' pensioners and they goes on the spree when they draws their money, and then they're hard up, and has to come to the boards or the workus. Well no, that ain't my way myself. I been at it now this four years and I never lost a day. I don't smoke and I don't drink, and I never runs quite down. Tell o' the truth, I usually got a trifle in my pocket, and

mind 'e, before now I have lent some o' them pensioners half a sovereign, and—this was added *sotto voce*, and with half a dig of his thumb out from between his boards—"When they takes their screw they gives me twelve or thirteen for it." Now, who would have believed it? Who in the world, if he had been hard up for half a sovereign, would have thought for a moment of making application to a sandwich man for a loan? Yet here he is, I declare—a sandwich man and a usurer, and I leave him with a clear understanding that I shall make a note of him and look him up when I have occasion.

And so he moves off; that cadaverous looking face of his is radiant with something of that light that novelists are fond of detecting in the face of the hoary old sinner who trims his lamp and sits down to count his money. And his comrades file by, and I scan them and go home, wondering whether after all those slipshod, knock-kneed, out-at-elbow ragamuffins, with their drunken bouts, can, after all, be fairly numbered among any honest man's fellow toilers. Some of them are to be pitied, I verily believe; and all of them toil hard enough it is true, but a tolerably long familiarity with them in one way or another, has convinced me that nineteen out of twenty are only paying the penalty of brutal dissipation and reckless lives.

FAIR AND FREE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE.")

Sir,—Your advocacy of fair trade is well-timed, and while I subscribe to the reasonableness of the programme of "The Fair Trade League" I see a practical objection to it, in spite of its theoretical correctness, which has done, and will continue to do, more than any other thing to hinder the cause of fair trade. I mean the proposition to put a tax on foreign corn. Eliminate this, and the League has an unassailable programme.

As a nation we do not compete with others in corn; we simply import it, having need for it, and our attention should be given solely to such things as those in which other nations compete with ours if we would see clearly the way to fair trade in a practical sense.

The one great thing to put before the public is, equal terms for the import and export of all manufactured articles in which other nations compete with ours, and no treaty with any country that will not give such equal terms.

Raw materials, such as corn, coal, &c., are imported and exported on equal terms, and the same practice should be applied to manufactured articles. This would be at once free trade and fair trade in its true sense.—Yours obediently,

JOSEPH STUART.

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE.")

Sir,—As soon as questions, simple in themselves, become matters of general discussion, they get smothered in political or some other foggy economy.

Free Trade or Fair Trade? Let me put the matter thus. I start a business on my side, and sell to my esteemed Foreign Friend over the water and he sells to me. I make a purchase of goods from him. They come to my store and are admitted free. He makes a purchase of my goods, but before he receives them into his store he demands a fine. "No," say I, "your goods are admitted into my store free, I must therefore request admittance by you of my goods on the same terms." "No," says he, "the fine I levy on your goods pays my taxes." "Yes," I remark, "that is exceedingly clear—it is the simple fact, and not all the arguments in the world can resolve this into Trade Free, or Trade Fair. Square this glaring anomaly to begin with, we are then on fair ground, and if we English are beaten by competition so much the worse for us."

Mr. Cobden, I take it, never dreamt of making Free Trade a means of forcing the English trader to pay foreign traders' taxes, or of thus handicapping his own countrymen already overweighed with taxation. He never meant the Englishman to pay to foreign governments the taxes they should levy from their own people. Liberal speakers are raising rather a blinding dust with reference to the present prosperity of the poorer classes, also as to the improvement in trade. This dust is easily laid. In France some years since, the Government Funds were opened to purchasers of small amounts of stock, and the contents of many a stocking were poured out and lent on that good security. So with us; the Government have recently opened their Savings Banks, &c., &c., and the stockings of our poorer classes have likewise been lent on the good security—it is to be hoped the recent forgery case will be the means of making the security complete—but who dares to say these monies did not exist long before the better security was open? The Post Office Savings are no sign of the increased prosperity of the working-man, but those acquainted with artisans and other workers could tell of many a once weighty stocking being cruelly lightened during the past years of dull trade.

Now for the trader. Those who know anything of the present condition of trade—genuine trade, not speculation—will tell us that profits were never so low, nor trade debts so difficult to collect. Going back to the fact that we English pay foreign taxes, it may be well to consider what proportion of those taxes the employer is obliged to make the working-man pay in the shape of lower wages? Don't listen to long speeches on simple matters of common sense—Think—I am, your obedient servant,

STUB FACT.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PEERAGE.—It is most probable, says the *Morning Post*, that in the event, not indistinctly hinted, of Mr. Gladstone's elevation to the Upper House of Parliament, that he will take the title of the Earl of Liverpool.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE.—Sir Charles Dilke will return to Paris, probably on the 10th inst., to confer with the new French Ministers on the subject of the treaty. The return of the Commission to Paris will depend on the result of the communications which then pass between Sir Charles Dilke and the French Government.

NEW DEAN OF CARLISLE.—The Rev. John Oakley, who recently refused the vicarage of Ramsgate, has been appointed to the vacant Deanery of Carlisle. He was secretary to the London Diocesan Board of Education from 1859 to 1867, when he was appointed by the Bishop of London to the vicarage of St. Saviour's, Hoxton.

CETEWAYO.—Lord Kimberley, in giving permission to Cetewayo to visit England, has suggested that April would in point of climate be the most suitable month for the voyage. Cetewayo is said to be anxious to undertake the journey with as little delay as possible. The Colonial Secretary for Natal has denied that any deputation has visited Marlborough asking that Cetewayo should be reinstated, and several chiefs have denied that they or their people had any such wish.

LORD HARTINGTON AND THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Farmers' Alliance, held on Tuesday, Mr. James Howard, M.P., in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"The Committee of the Farmers' Alliance having had the speech delivered by Lord Hartington at Yeovil on the 4th of November under its consideration, expresses regret at the tone of his lordship's remarks in reference to the question of tenant-right. Further, the committee desires to place upon record its conviction that no measure introduced into Parliament for security tenant-right will be satisfactory to the farmers of the kingdom or to the public unless it secures to the tenant the full value of all improvements to his farm made by him which add to its letting value, and provides that his rent shall not be raised upon those improvements."

To realise the terrible inflictions that bores are in the House of Commons, a person has only to imagine a large dinner-party at which the stupidest ass who could catch the eye of the host was allowed to press on upon some subject respecting which he knew nothing, without fear of interruption, as long as he pleased. His mind being in a fuddled, muddled condition, he would, of course, take far longer than an intelligent person to convey his hazy ideas to his unhappy hearers, and not exactly having a fixed opinion upon the subject of his discourse, he would naturally be unable to clothe it with appropriate words. Yet can any one conceive that the greatest social bore would go on talking if he found that all but his host had left the room, and that the host himself was asleep? But this is what a House of Commons bore perpetually does.—*Truth*.

SATURDAY'S INQUESTS.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday, Mr. Langham, the deputy coroner, held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital upon the body of Samuel Natham, of 14, Hatfield-street, Goswell-road.—The deceased, a general dealer, had been in an ailing condition for some time past, but had not been under medical treatment. On Thursday last he was seized with vomiting of blood, upon which he went to the hospital, was given a bottle of medicine and told to keep himself quiet, but if he was not better to return to the hospital. The deceased went home and to bed, and had not been there long before he was again attacked with vomiting of blood, upon which he returned to the hospital and was admitted as an in-patient. Although everything was done for him he died the same evening.—Dr. Smith stated that death resulted from rupture of an aneurism of the heart, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN INSPECTOR-GENERAL.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Langham held an inquest at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, into the circumstances attending the death of Samuel Maitland Headway, 76, of 5, Dean-street, Park-lane, an inspector-general of hospitals, who died from injuries received under the following circumstances.—Captain George Headway, of Newbridge, Ireland, said the deceased, who was his father, had good eyesight and hearing.—Police-constable James Harvey, deposed, on Monday afternoon he was on duty in South-sea-passage, Threadneedle-street, when his attention was called to some gentlemen carrying the deceased into a chemist's shop, he went in, and finding that the deceased was injured he took him in a cab to the hospital. On the way to the hospital, the deceased told him that there were 80 many persons passing along that he slipped off the kerb and fell before a horse and waggon, and was run over, there being no blame to be attached to the driver.—Thomas Gallop, carman to Mr. Mason, van proprietor, of Covent-garden, stated that he was in charge of a horse and van containing apples, and when going along Threadneedle-street, at about four miles an hour, the deceased, as a good many people were passing, slipped off the kerb and his leg went between the wheel and the kerb. He stopped the horse immediately and assisted to get the deceased to the hospital. The wheel of the van did not go over the deceased's leg, but squeezed it against the kerb.—Dr. Wilmot Herring, house-surgeon at Bartholomew's Hospital, stated that on admission the deceased was suffering from a severe lacerated wound on the outside of the left leg. The death of the deceased, which took place on Wednesday, was due to shock to the system consequent upon the injuries he had received. The deceased said he was pushed off the pavement, but that it was nobody's fault.—Verdict, "Accidental Death."

REMARKABLE DEATH IN PALL-MALL.—Yesterday, Mr. S. F. Langham held an inquest at St. Martin's Vestry-hall, concerning the death of William Shrubsole, aged 39 years, a carman in the employ of Messrs. Wright and Co., biscuit manufacturers, of Commercial-road, E., who died on Wednesday last under very singular circumstances. The deceased left home in the morning in perfect health, and later in the day he proceeded to the West-end in charge of a pair horse van. He was passing through Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, when he called his lad's attention to one of the illuminations, and almost immediately fell back quite dead. Medical evidence showed the cause of death to be aneurism of the aorta, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly.

SUICIDE OF A RUSSIAN OFFICER.—An inquest was held yesterday at St. Martin's Vestry-hall as to the death of Otto Carllovitz Ramstead, aged 67, an officer in the Russian navy. Deceased had been living at 9, Craven-street, Strand, where he owed £150 for board and lodging. As he did not pay, he received notice to leave. On Wednesday afternoon he was found lying dead on the floor of his room with a pistol in his hand. He had shot himself through the forehead.—The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

FRANÇOIS DEAR OF A BOY.—Yesterday, Mr. Carter held an inquest touching the death of a boy named Harry James Crump, 13, of Patmore-street, New-road, Battersea, who was killed on Thursday. The lad was sitting on a barrow in Priory-road, Wandsworth-road, when he was knocked down and run over by a van, the horses of which had been frightened by the approach of a troop of cavalry.—The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death," exonerating the driver from blame.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

Yesterday Baron Pollock and a special jury sat in the Exchequer Court at Westminster to dispose of the case of Norden v. Norden. This action raised an issue of fraud, and related to a marriage settlement as between the plaintiff and her husband, the defendant. Both parties are Hebrews. Mr. Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Rosshaw represented Mrs. Norden; the plaintiff and defendant appeared in person.—Mr. Russell, in opening the case for the plaintiff, alleged that the defendant had signed, with others, previous to his marriage, an agreement of the nature of a marriage settlement to the effect that certain furniture and the devise under the plaintiff's grandfather's will should fall to her possession. The defendant now declared he had never signed the agreement, and that his signature had been forged by his father, an old man of 90 years of age. Mrs. Norden, the plaintiff, is the daughter of Mr. Alexander Levi, and her husband was a solicitor of some years standing in Liverpool. The marriage took place in April, 1873, in London, the plaintiff being considerably younger than her husband. A settlement was drawn up for the protection of the wife's interest, but now the defendant appeared to dispute the terms of the settlement. For some time Mr. and Mrs. Norden lived together affectionately, but eventually they quarrelled. In 1876 he made the charge that his signature had been forged, and on that occasion defendant's father, although so old a man, threatened to knock his son down. The charge was then withdrawn. The ground of the present action appeared to consist solely and simply in a diseased mind, and a wrong-headedness.—Mr. Mark Jacob Norden said he was only 33, and not 90 years of age. He saw his son sign the marriage settlement in dispute on the 28th April, 1873, about half-an-hour before marriage.—Cross-examined by defendant: At the time of the marriage there were about sixty people in the house, and defendant signed the document while under great excitement and pleasure. (Laughter.) Witness sometimes went down to defendant's house, at the wife's desire, but unknown to the defendant, who threatened to kick him out of the house if he found him there. In 1879 he made a declaration to the effect that the signature to the deed of settlement was not a forgery. He did so on account of his age.—Mr. Alexander Levi, the plaintiff's father, admitted that he had said defendant's name was used. That was the opinion of the Rev. Isaac Cohen, of the New Synagogue, at Great St. Helen's, produced the marriage registry, and stated that he believed the signature on the deed was written by the defendant.—Cross-examined: Witness said, "You are the worst of husbands, and it is a pity you should have blasted a young girl's life, and behaved so cruelly to her that I and Mr. Defries were obliged to go to Liverpool to effect a reconciliation. Do you you deny that? You are a bad man, and I am prepared to prove it."—Mr. Norden, the defendant, then proceeded to address the jury, and after taking some objections to persons in court whom he alleged were laughing or making grimaces at him, said the plaintiff's case implied that he, by the deed it was alleged he had signed, had given his wife absolute control over his furniture which cost him £22,000. He contended that the agreement produced by his wife was a fabrication. He had been placed in the unfortunate and painful position of accusing his own father of forgery, but it was not him (the defendant) who brought his father into court—he was dragged there himself—it was the facts which made it out that his father had done this deed of guilt. This settlement was produced in order to secure to the Levi family the property bought with his money. A more impudent and wicked forgery was never attempted.—At this stage the plaintiff had to leave the court overcome by her feelings; and eventually the case was adjourned.

TRIAL OF GUILTEAU.—Guilteau's trial begins on Monday. It is expected that the whole of the first week will be consumed in securing a jury and arranging other preliminaries. The prosecution will contend that the fact that the prisoner is eccentric, and has declared himself actuated by extraordinary motives does not involve legal insanity. On this point strong medical testimony will be offered.

MURDEROUS POACHING AFFRAY.

A serious poaching affray, resulting in the death of one man, took place on Sunday morning, about three o'clock, on the estate of Colonel Legh, High Legh, Cheshire. Poachers had been on the grounds several days previously in such numbers that they laughed at the keepers when they met them, but on Sunday night the keepers and watchers assembled in strong force, numbering about 20. Shots were heard in various directions, and at about two o'clock in the morning, after a hard chase, four poachers were surprised in a covert, each armed with a gun. They sprang out, and with terrible oaths threatened to blow out the brains of any one who went near them, and commenced walking away. The keepers and watchers followed for about two miles, repeatedly asking the poachers to give up their guns. At last, when the keepers formed into a semicircle, and were about to rush on the poachers, who were walking leisurely in front, the four men suddenly turned round, and three of them fired straight at the keepers, being not more than ten yards away. As the keepers made a rush at the same moment, none of the shots took effect. The poachers then clubbed their guns, and on one of a fearful blow on the jaw to a watcher, completely shattering his lower jaw, and knocking him senseless. The fourth poacher was knocked down before he could fire, and received such a shock that he had to be carried from the field, and died on the vehicle while on his way to the police-station. The other poachers were not much injured, but one of them broke his gun to fragments on the leg of a keeper. The affray is one of the most serious which has taken place for some time. All the poachers are Northwich men, and the affair has caused considerable excitement in the district.

An inquest was opened on Wednesday morning upon Joseph Jennings, one of the four poachers, all of whom were Northwich salt boilers, who were engaged in the affray. The poachers who survive are in custody at Knutsford Gaol on a charge of murdering their comrade, but among the Winsford populace the feeling was directed entirely against the keepers. A strong force of police was in the town to prevent any possible disturbance while the inquiry was being held. Walter Meach, headgamekeeper to Colonel Legh, stated that on Sunday night last he, with 19 keepers and watchers, started to watch the game preserve at High Legh, which have lately been much infested with poachers. Soon after midnight firing was heard, and they went in the direction of the sound. More reports followed after some time, and they then found that the poachers were at work at Foulkes' cover. Meach stationed his men at the top and bottom of the cover, and the poachers finding themselves discovered broke out, each of them carrying a gun. The keepers, shouting "Come away," started in pursuit. The chase was kept up three-quarters of a mile. Meach and his men continued calling upon the poachers to put down their guns. The poachers replied they would shoot the first man that came up to them. The keepers overtaking them, the order was given, at 12 yards distance, to close in on them, and the poachers again refusing to lay down their weapons, the keepers rushed towards them. The poachers now got back to back, and almost simultaneously brought their guns to bear on the keepers, and fired a volley. Three flashes were seen, and the fourth gun missed fire. The keepers stopped the moment the guns were levelled, and heard shots whistling over their heads. Witness saw his men had no firearms, but were only armed with sticks. It was not their habit to carry guns even when they received information of a poaching expedition. Directly the shots were fired the keepers rushed in, and a deadly struggle ensued. At the close, Jennings was found on the ground unable to rise. The verdict was that "The deceased came to his death by a missile fired by some firearm, but by whom fired we have no evidence to show." The keepers with difficulty escaped from the mob in leaving the town.

At Chelmsford Assizes, a man named Hearn was found guilty of manslaughter. He had been employed as a railway shunter at Watford, and it would appear that in the course of a scuffle with a drunken labourer, who was trespassing on the line, the latter had been wounded with a knife so seriously that he died a week after. The prisoner was recommended to mercy, and sentence was postponed for the consideration of a point of law.

LORD SALISBURY ON THE LAND ACT.—The Marquis of Salisbury, writing from Hatfield House to Mr. H. H. Wainwright, of Blackpool, says:—"I have to acknowledge with many thanks your note of October 26 enclosing a resolution passed at the annual committee meeting of the Blackpool Patriotic Association. I am sincerely obliged to them for the expression of confidence with which it concludes; and I cannot but sympathise with them in the regret with which they regard the effects upon Ireland of the policy pursued by the party now in power. It appears to be admitted by a member of the Cabinet that the Government deliberately abstained from taking at an earlier period the action which has now at last checked the Land League in order that Parliament might be induced by the spectacle of Irish distress to pass the Land Bill. These unexampled tactics have dealt a double blow to the prosperity of Ireland. Henceforth capital will have a double danger to fear; it will be exposed not only to Acts of Parliament cutting down arbitrarily the interest received from investments in land made at the invitation of Parliament, but also to lawless plunder by conspiracies tolerated for purposes of Parliamentary strategy by the Government of the day. And in a country from which capital is repelled there is little hope for labour.—Yours sincerely, SALISBURY."

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